

Normannenstrasse,  
Berlin-Lichtenberg

THE SSD AGENTS' CENTER

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Foreword.

Even after 13 August 1961 the Ministry for State Security (MfS), under the direction of General Erich MIELKE, remains the largest spy center on German soil.

The erection of the wall dividing Berlin into two halves has certainly caused some difficulties for the Staatssicherhetsdienst (State Security Service), as the MfS is called by the people. It can be assumed that the German communists under Walter ULEBICKT's leadership on August 13 even put up with a partial dissolution of their agents' network in order to make sure of the completest possible sealing-off of the 16 million Germans in Central Germany. Word has leaked out from the MfS that on August 14 Erich MIELKE asked the SED Politbureau, of which he is not a member, for certain modifications of the sealing-off in order that some of the Ministry's Hauptabteilungen might be able, as it was said, to "continue operations without interruption".

The Party refused to grant any exceptions; according to the above-mentioned reports, the Party demanded instead that the MfS find "a new conception adapted to the conditions prevailing after August 13".

This is being worked jealously at the Ministry in Lichtenberg's Normannenstrasse. Some espionage cases of recent weeks are evidence that results have already been achieved. The adaptation of the activities of

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the MfS and the rest of the intelligence organization is operating from East Berlin is the reason for issuing a second edition of this publication with new facts; for the MfS did not cease on August 13 to be dangerous. Its goal is to undermine the security of the Federal Republic, to to disturb the trust and friendship between the Western allies, and to produce the unrest and uncertainty requested by the heads of Soviet Party and government in support of political actions. We consciously refrain from an outline of the MfS's activities of surveillance and control in the so-called DDR, because they are not the subject of this investigation. These activities are separated organizationwise from the missions of espionage, subversion, sabotage and propaganda.

The State Security Service under Erich MIELKE has been and still is a symbol of Stalinism in Ulbricht's sphere of influence. The Chairman of the State Council and First Secretary of the SED is still able to use, without going through government channels - and, of course, without any parliamentary controls -, the State Security Service for himself, his political or personal ambitions and goals. Erich MIELKE, -a special chapter will expound this - not only is obliged to ULRICHT, he is basically of the same stamp as ULRICHT, he is basically of the same stamp as ULRICHT. Espionage and subversion in the Federal Republic reveal the character of these twin-brothers of communist terror on German soil.

To this new publication on the State Security Service the author and the publisher join the wish and the hope that nowhere either in the Federal Republic or in West Berlin may the readiness tire in the future to ward off the activities of communist agents. For the illusion has spread that one lives safely this side of the wall. The protection of the citizens and the protection of the constitution remain matters of everybody's concern.

Berlin in December 1961.

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The Soviet sector in BERLIN is the crucial base of operations for the East German espionage service against West Berlin, the Federal Republic and Western Europe. During the ten years of its existence, the Ministry for State Security has developed into the largest espionage and surveillance machinery. The ablest and best trained members of this organization, which was at first primarily employed for surveillance tasks within East Germany, were selected and concentrated late in 1953. Today they form, in the frame of the "Hauptverwaltung Aufklarung", the cadres of the foreign espionage service in the Ministry for State Security.

Head of the Ministry for State Security has been since 1 November 1957, succeeding Ernst WOLLWEBER, Generaloberst Erich MIELKE, who had for long years been, as chief of the MfS's Operativabteilung (operations section) and first deputy of the minister, in charge of organizing and expanding the SSD. MIELKE's deputies are Lieutenant General Otto LAST, Major General Otto WALTER and Major General Markus WOLF.

Subordinate to the Ministry are 16 Bezirk administrations which in their turn direct 220 Kreis offices. The total work force of the Ministry today is 14,000 people.

The 12 Hauptabteilungen and 14 Abteilungen of the Ministry are housed partly at 22 Normannenstrasse in Berlin-Lichtenberg, partly in other sections of East Berlin. They are :

#### Hauptverwaltung Aufklarung (HVA)

Abteilung for active intelligence operations, at 22 Normannenstrasse, Berlin-Lichtenberg (cross wing).

The HVA is under the direction of Major General Markus WOLF.

#### Hauptabteilung I (security of East German armed forces)

Schnellerstrasse, Berlin-Niederschöneweide.

Chief : Colonel Karl KLEINJUNG

#### Hauptabteilung II (Counterintelligence)

22 Normannenstrasse, Berlin-Lichtenberg, main building

Chief :

#### Hauptabteilung III (protection of light industry, commerce, agriculture)

22 Normannenstrasse, Berlin-Lichtenberg

Chief : Colonel Artur HOFFMANN 290 B

Hauptabteilung V (ground movements, surveillance of political parties and mass organizations)

22 Normannenstrasse, Berlin-Lichtenberg

Hauptabteilung VI (protection of heavy and arms industries)

Chief : Lieutenant Colonel Eduard SWITALLA

Abteilung VII (security of the Hauptverwaltung Deutsche Volkspolizei - HYDVP)

Treskowallee, Berlin-Karlshorst

Chief : Lieutenant Colonel Robert SCHINDLER

Hauptabteilung VIII (observations, inquiries, arrests)

Treskowallee, Berlin-Karlshorst

Chief :

Hauptabteilung IX (investigations)

Magdalenenstrasse, Berlin-Lichtenberg

Chief : Lieutenant Colonel Rudolf GEBHARDT

Abteilung X :

Abteilung XI (coding)

Treskowallee, Berlin-Karlshorst

Chief : Major KOPPLER

Hauptabteilung XII (records, statistics)

22 Normannenstrasse, Berlin-Lichtenberg

Chief : Lieutenant Colonel Paul KAROOS

Hauptabteilung XIII (security of the transportation systems)

22 Normannenstrasse, Berlin-Lichtenberg

Chief : Colonel Artur PACZINSKI

Hauptabteilung XIV (prisons)

Freienwalder Strasse 9-12, Berlin-Hohenschönhausen

Chief :

Hauptabteilung Kader und Schulung (KuS)

22 Normannenstrasse, Berlin-Lichtenberg

Chief : Colonel Richard WICHERT

Abteilung M (mail control)

22 Normannenstrasse, Berlin-Lichtenberg

Chief : Colonel SCHLEWICKE

Hauptabteilung S (development and manufacture of technical aids)

Abteilung R

Abteilung Personenschutz (PS)

Schnellerstrasse, Berlin-Niederschöneweide

Chief : Colonel Franz GOLD

Information

22 Normannenstrasse, Berlin-Lichtenberg

Chief : Colonel Walter MUNDT

Abteilung Allgemeines

Abteilung Funkbetrieb

22 Normannenstrasse, Berlin-Lichtenberg and Berlin-Grünau

Chief : Lieutenant Colonel Georg ZIMMERMANN

Abteilung Kfz-Wesen

Freienwalder Strasse 9-12, Berlin-Hohenschönhausen

Chief : Major Rudi WEBER

Abteilung Finanzen

Abteilung Bauwesen

Abteilung Nachrichtenwesen und Waffen

Abteilung O (covert surveillance)

Gross-Berliner Damm, Berlin-Johannisthal

Chief : Major Adolf VIEHMANN

Setup of the Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung

Abteilung 1 : Political espionage and subversion

Objectives : West German government, West German Parliament, security groups,

Abteilung 2 : Political espionage and subversion

Objectives : heads of West German political parties, political party

groups in the Bundestag, West German Federation of Trade Unions, Central Committee of German Catholics.

#### Abteilung 3 : Military espionage and subversion

Objectives : Foreign embassies, military missions; establishment of intelligence bases in neutral countries and in Western Europe.

#### Abteilung 4 : Military espionage and subversion

Objectives : NATO headquarters in PARIS, NATO staffs in West Germany, military installations.

#### Abteilung 5 : Economic espionage

Objectives : Industrial and business associations, concerns, research centers.

#### Abteilung 6 : Infiltrations

Objective : infiltration of agents for all missions into all countries, and from there concentrated infiltration into West Germany.

#### Abteilung 7 : Evaluation

Objective : preparation of secret and public information for the purpose of subversion.

#### Abteilung 8 : Sabotage

Objective : preparations for X-day, demolitions, sabotage of all kinds.

#### Abteilung 9 : Communications

Tasks : photo technique, agent radio communication, preparation of conveyance materials, radio station.

#### Abteilung K : Falsifications

Task : production of documents, identification papers and official seal and stamps.

#### Abteilung R : Files and registers.

#### Section K und S : Kader und Schulung

Mission : personnel and training.

HVA Hochschule : training of leading personnel.

### The missions of individual Abteilungen of the MfS in brief

#### 1. Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung (HVA)

The "HVA" works under the immediate supervision of the Minister for

\* State Security. Its mission is to penetrate into particularly important ministries, agencies. An officer, singled out by the heads of the MfS or by the SED Politbureau, in West Germany as well as in other West European countries and to obtain there secret political instructions of "governments hostile to the DDR" and other information material. These activities are undoubtedly concentrated on West German institutions. Other operations are aimed at installations of other NATO powers and also neutral countries in Europe. Special Abteilungen of the Hauptverwaltung für Aufklärung have the mission of observing political parties and organizations in West Germany. These Abteilungen are to look for weak spots for the establishment of intelligence connections and for the infiltration of persons with the purpose of political subversion. For this the HVA mainly turns to persons who are believed to be sympathizing politically or ideologically with goals of the SED policy in this or that question.

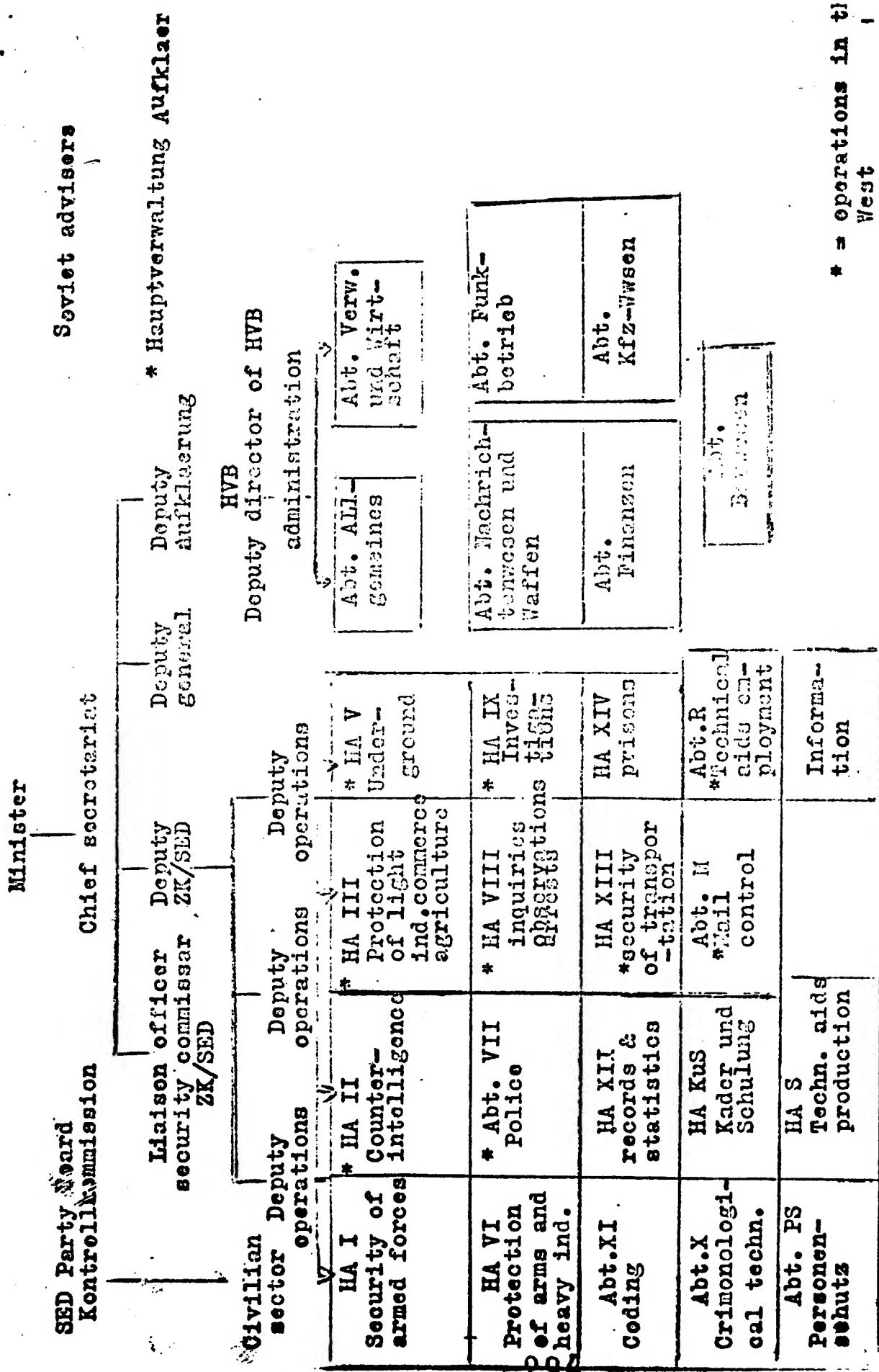
The HVA maintains so-called Residenturen as well as individual contacts in West Germany. Radio transmissions are used in most cases as means of communication and guidance. The agents employed by the HVA are mostly well trained, and this following a two part schedule. They first receive basic intelligence training for general employment in intelligence work and, secondly, special training by which they are made familiar with their area of employment and the special technical equipment necessary for it.

The Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung also is engaged in psychological warfare against West Germany and the Western powers. It tries to sow discord between the Western allies, to confuse the population by troublemaking and menaces; it attempts to play false information into the hands of Western intelligence agencies, it propagates libellous publications in West Germany, taking care also of their production.

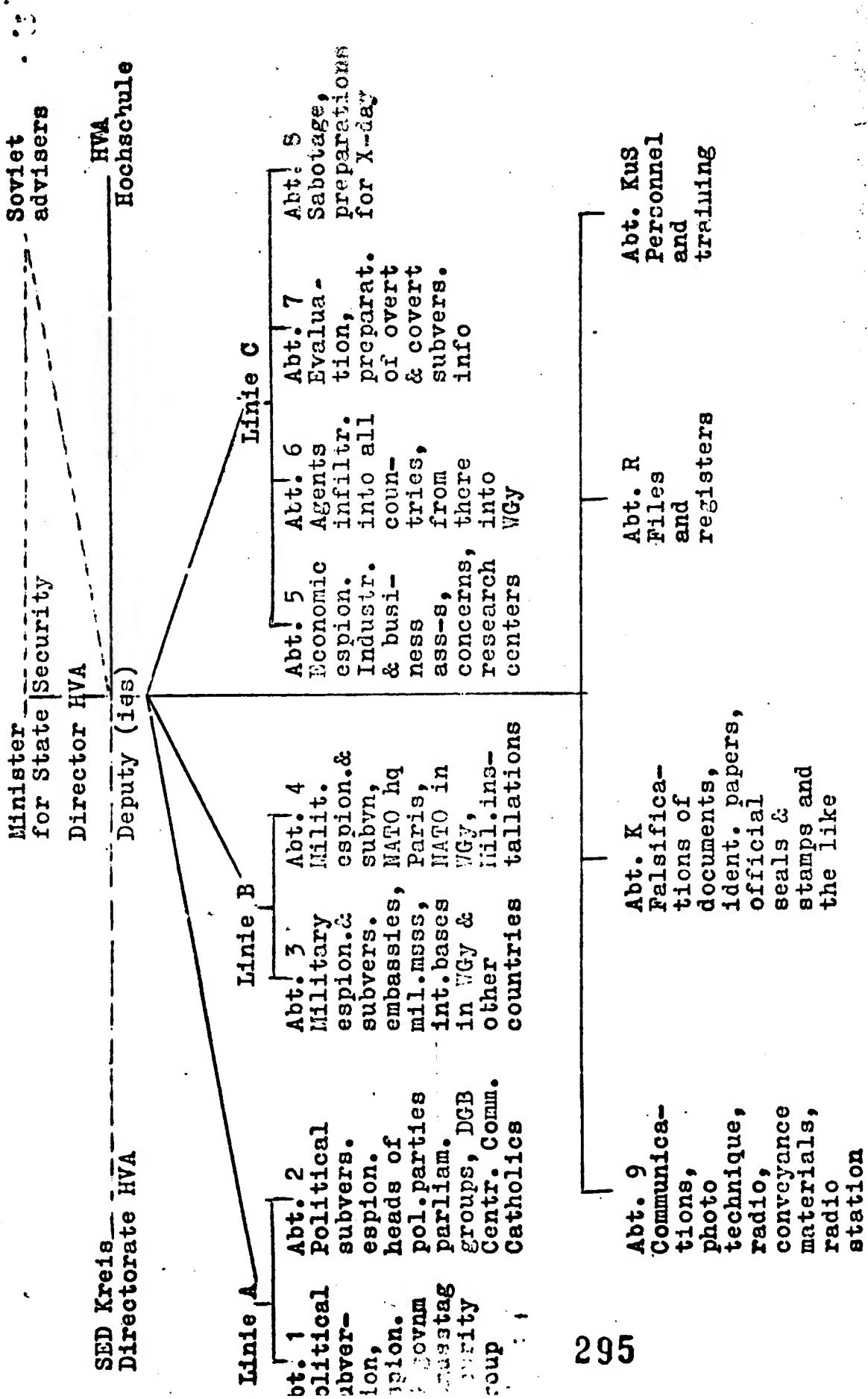
#### The Hauptabteilung II in the Ministry.

This Abteilung of the Ministry has the mission of penetrating Western intelligence agencies in order to gather information on their organization, their personnel and their missions. This Hauptabteilung is in charge of most of the Ministry's counterintelligence contacts. In cooperation with the corresponding Abteilungen in the Bezirk administrations, the Abteilung sends out a multitude of agents to West Berlin and West Germany mostly only with observation missions, more probably however

The Ministry for State Security



# Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung



for the purpose of testing or pinning down Western security forces.

#### The technical Hauptabteilungen of the Ministry

The technical Hauptabteilungen support the work of the operations departments of the MfS. They produce in their workshops in Berlin-Hohenschönhausen all necessary intelligence aids. Thus, for instance, the high-frequency Abteilung develops midget microphones with a diameter of only 3mm. These microphones are installed at hidden places and connected to miniature recording machines. They are frequently concealed behind the inner walling of automobiles, in hollow feet of furniture and in junction boxes of electric lines.

The chemical Abteilung in Berlin-Hohenschönhausen developed special invisible inks and copying devices with which MfS agents are being equipped. Other sections of this Abteilung are engaged in designing contrivances ("hiding places") for the hidden transport of intelligence material.

#### The Hauptabteilung VIII:

This Abteilung is the executing organ of the MfS. Upon requests by the operations Abteilungen, it carries out observations, inquiries and arrests.

#### Other intelligence organizations residing in East Berlin and their auxiliary organizations.

#### East German

##### Verwaltung fuer Koordinierung of the National People's Army.

In addition to the MfS, the so-called DDR also has a military espionage agency, the Verwaltung fuer Koordinierung. This Verwaltung has the mission of gathering military, military-political and arms-technological information not only in West Germany, but in the West at large. The Verwaltung is divided into three Hauptabteilungen; its personnel strength is about 400 people.

Security with the USSR Council of Ministers and the Main Administration for Reconnaissance in the General staff of the Soviet Defense Ministry. They maintain in East Berlin several branch offices, among them operations Abteilungen which direct agents through radio transmissions. It must also be assumed that the Soviet trade missions in East Berlin and in West Germany are engaged in intelligence activities.

Polish

The Polish embassy in East Berlin has secret places in various parts of East Berlin where agents coming from the West are received. Part of the leading personnel of the Polish intelligence service can be reached over official telephone party-lines of the Polish Embassy, it has been revealed in some court proceedings in West Germany.

Czech

The Czechoslovak Embassy in BERLIN N54, the Bureau of the CSSR Council of Commerce in BERLIN W 8 and the House of Czechoslovak Culture also in BERLIN W 8 have been mentioned repeatedly as contact points for agents, during trials against agents of the Czech intelligence service in West Germany.

Hungarian

The Hungarian Embassy in Berlin-Treptow permitted the Hungarian State Security Service to use its facilities and to maintain a secret office. Also the Committee for the Promotion and the Repatriation of Hungarians, which has its headquarters in East-Berlin, has been seen functioning as liaison office of the Hungarian intelligence service.

Rumanian

The Rumanian foreign intelligence service maintains at the Rumanian Embassy in Berlin-Pankow a liaison office which has repeatedly been mentioned as contact point for agents during trials in West Germany.

Bulgarian

its East Berlin embassy in FRANKFURT am MAIN and the trade mission in Berlin W. S. as bases for espionage in Western countries. There were indications in court proceedings that the intelligence department at the Bulgarian Embassy in East Berlin maintains connections with contact persons who collaborate with the Bulgarian Trade Mission in FRANKFURT am MAIN.

### The methods of the Ministry for State Security

#### Recruiting method 1

Recruiting on an economic basis.

The State Security Service approaches persons whom it knows or assumes to be in financial difficulties, to be living beyond their means or to be for various reasons interested in additional income without asking many questions as to the source. With such persons, before they are given missions, relations camouflaged as business may be established with the assistance of the East German official trade organisations. It is by no means unusual that MfS agents are infiltrated into the East German foreign trade organizations and act as representatives in commercial negotiations. (Leipzig Trade Fair).

#### Recruiting method 2

Recruitment on the basis of threatened exposure.

The State Security Service has persons in West Germany or West Berlin in whom it is interested watched by con men in order to get knowledge of their personal weaknesses. After months or sometimes even years of observation, the attempt is made to maneuver such a person into compromising relations or situations. To assist in this, primarily prostitutes of both sexes, alcohol, so-called "gentleman's crimes" (TN : offenses which are violations of the law technically but are not considered so by convention) or unknown details of the person's political past are used. For this purpose, the State Security Service keeps recruiting collaborators among homosexuals and prostitutes, who are trained for their tasks in so-called short courses in East Berlin and equipped with technical aids such as miniature cameras and recorders.

The Ministry for State Security, particularly the Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung, watch persons in Germany, either with respect to individual questions or in their general political attitude, from the policy of the party of the organization they are members of. From among the full-time members of the KGB in East Germany or the so-called secret informers who are put under pressure, some individuals are selected who have to pose as political sympathizers, approaching the persons in question in order to make friends with them at first on the basis of a shared opinion in some particular questions. After joint irrelevant talk and an equally irrelevant correspondence, the Eastern contact person will drop his mask and, as a rule, ask the person under surveillance in the West for some contribution to the political espionage of the Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung. A rather rare variation of ideological agreement is the existence of a common communistic belief. With such persons, no "overture" is used, but the chips are put down right away. The MfS looks, especially in the West German labor unions and socialist organizations, for people who can be integrated into the State Security Service machinery on the common "ideological basis" of Marxism-Leninism.

#### Recruiting method 4

Recruitment on the basis of false news and reports.

This method is chiefly applied to persons having relatives in East Germany or East Berlin. They are told that their relatives are sick or have had an accident, or the relatives are even themselves forced to ask the members of their family in West Germany or West Berlin to visit them. There are never any difficulties in obtaining entry permits in such cases.

#### The red Kaltenbrunner

(TN: Kaltenbrunner was one of the Nazi Gestapo heads)

Erich WIELKE, Minister for State Security and East German Generaloberst, was born on 25 Dec in BERLIN. He attended elementary school in the Wedding borough and learned the trade of a "dispatcher" (Expedient = clerk in the shipping department of a commercial firm). He joined the

Communist Youth Association of Germany in 1921 and became a functionary in the same year. At first he collected dues from the members, then he trained his comrades. The members of his Wedding group called him, in frank admiration, "tough Ed". He had his own way of making them fit for fights with the political adversaries of the KPD, and for their later membership in the SA or SS. Exercise nights under his direction were spent in "slugger-training". Some of the young comrades had to undergo temporary medical treatment after NIELKE's demonstrations. "When ever he hits, the Charite (TN: a big hospital in Berlin) gets a customer."

Motor-cycles were Mielke's hobby. He had his friends buy them and worked to build up a motor-cycle squad for the Communist Youth Association. His activities soon attracted the attention of the party leaders. They sent him on courier missions and tested his capabilities in strike actions and public demonstrations. In 1927 Mielke became a member of the German Communist Party. He was given the function of a local reporter with the party newspaper "Rote Fahne". He also turned in reports on his comrades to the KPD security force in the Karl-Liebknecht House. On 8 August 1931 he had his first big day: the specialist of terrorism was born.

The KPD Party Building on Bülow Platz was full of brisk activity. Preparations were in full swing for the popular referendum on the dissolution of the Prussian House of Representatives, to be held on 9 August 1931. Couriers got their instructions. The KPD Bezirk board and the party board were in permanent session. The chief of the security force, KIPPENBERGER, and party secretary ULRICH had concentrated helpers, innocently called "ushers", in the vicinity of the Party building to have some special order executed. The head of the "usher" service, BRODE, met with various functionaries and party members at the "Mecklenburg" restaurant next door to the Party building. He conveyed orders to them to get armed and to move into certain positions around Bülow Platz the next morning. The "ushers" were to "take care", as the party lingo term was, of two police officers. The KPD had felt menaced for some time by the chief of ~~Zankestrasse~~ police precinct, Captain ANLAUF, and the chief of field service (Aussendienst), Captain LENK. The plans for the action were changed in the evening of August 8. The assault on the police officers, which was what the KPD leaders had in mind, was to be carried out around

21 hours. A group of the "ushers" followed the two officers ANLAUF and LENK through Weidingerstrasse in the direction of Billow Platz. At the intersection of Kleine Alexanderstrasse, the two captains were joined by another officer and Police Sergeant BURKERT. In the meantime, large groups had gathered on Billow Platz and in Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse. Even before Captain ANLAUF has time to order the square to be cleared, two shots are fired at close range. Captain ANLAUF is dead immediately, Captain LENK is still able to drag himself to the lobby of the Babylon cinema, where he collapses and dies. Another police officer has been wounded. A riot breaks out on the square. Under the protection of the mobilised "usher" groups, the assassin Erich Mielke manages to escape safely. He takes refuge in a restaurant, there meets party secretary Willi KUT, gets falsified a passport and leaves Germany.

Police officers ANLAUF and LENK have become the victims of an assassination planned by communist functionaries KIRPENBERG and UEBELHORN, carried out by Erich Mielke. 15 persons were arrested and tried later. Instigators and assassin have escaped their punishment to the present day. The records of the case have the file number : 500/1 Pol. AK 7.34/41.34

9 August 1931 started off Erich Mielke's career. By way of Belgium he went to the Soviet Union. There he was admitted to several party colleges and a military academy in the Ukraine. 1936 he made his appearance in the staffs of the International Brigades in Spain. He was never seen on the front, but he was a member of the killer-commandos that disposed of ideological adversaries within their own ranks in "Stalin's way".

Communist comrades who have known Mielke at that time in Spain, said of him later : "Killings (by shooting in the back of the head) were his specialty and passion.

In 1940 Mielke was interned in France, but he managed to escape seizure by the Gestapo as well as extradition. 1945 the Billow Platz assassin turned up with the Soviet troops in BERLIN. The Russian-appointed prosecutor general of Berlin insisted on carrying out the existing warrant of arrest, but was stopped by Soviet officers, who seized most of the records of the case. Since 1945 Erich Mielke has been cashing in on his deed, being high in his accomplice's favor.

He was in charge of special projects for the SED until 1948. Thus, as vice-president of the Central Administration for the Interior he took charge of the setup and control of all administrative agencies in the Soviet Zone of Occupation. On 24 July 1948 Mielke made a speech on problems of personnel hiring and administration at the first "SED Conference on National Policy" in WERDER on the Havel, making, among others, the following statement:

"It will be our prime task to reinforce the position of the progress-minded forces within the administrative machinery by accepting factory workers, active farmers and members of the progress-minded intelligentsia, for these are the forces that guarantee us political reliability. ....To reinforce and improve the work in the administration, a new work order must be introduced. Discipline and control are the vital points. It is also important to educate administrative employees to loyalty and discretion at all times, on duty and off; and still more: only those persons should have knowledge of a particular organizational item of an "Organ") that are directly concerned with it. The necessary measures have been taken. Another point is the purging of our administration. The government machinery must be purged of Schumacher agents (TN: referring to the late West German leader of the Social Democrats), of spies and saboteurs. Important for a correct personnel policy is to maintain correct, easy-to-handle personnel records."

After 17 June 1953, the Ministry for State Security is temporarily disbanded, at least so far as its missions being transferred to the Interior Ministry. Erich Mielke is appointed deputy state secretary. On 24 Nov 55, when the Ministry for State Security is reestablished, Mielke again becomes state secretary and chief of the Operativ-Abteilung. In November 1957, the Council of Ministers appoints him, at Ulbricht's request, Minister for State Security. At the same time he is awarded for his merits the "Vaterländischer Verdienstorden in Gold" (national medal of honor in gold) and for his successful work in his "All-German Campaign" the Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Medaille (TN: another medal) of the National Front. He is promoted to Generaloberst and becomes chairman of the "Dynamo" Sport Club.

During his long history as chief of the Operativ-Abteilung, Erich Mielke has prepared many an accused for his trial. One who never was tried publicly, old communist Leo BAUER, had this to report, among other things, about Erich Mielke, and we quote:

"The conditions under which I met Erich Mielke were strange and odd. I had seen him once or twice before; now, in August 1950, I spoke to him for the first time. He made himself conspicuous by his autocratic and arrogant behavior. One noticed how much he liked the uniform and how it gave him assurance and an apparent feeling of superiority over civilians. I also knew that he - as does his chief Ulbricht - liked to surround himself with people who came from bourgeois families or even the nobility. Karl Eduard von SCHNITZLER (TN: an East German radio commentator) openly boasted on his close relations with him; he was able to get anything from him. And then I met Erich Mielke again, when he was state secretary of the Ministry for State Security. He had just become a member of the SED Central Committee. The place where we met was strange. For two days I had been in jail at the Luisenstrasse prison. Arrested on the street, I had been detained there since 23 Aug 50. On 25 August at about 22 hours, I was taken from my cell to an interrogation room. Spread out at the desk was, to my surprise, Erich Mielke. At his side his aid SCHOLZ. ~~sat~~ in a corner of the room. He was watching me - I was watching him. I have seen many faces in my life, seldom one so expressionless. ....

For a better understanding, the following should be mentioned here: At that time, between 1949 and 1952, many show-trials were held

in almost all communist countries against alleged American agents and so-called Titoists. These were those trials that were denounced as illegal at the XXth and XXII<sup>nd</sup> CPSU party conventions. Ulbricht and Mielke also wanted one such trial. Mielke bluntly told me so, after a period of silence. It was a ghostly scene. There the real chief of the State Security Service himself was sitting opposite a prisoner and said, as if this was just another work meeting : "The party has decided to hold a trial in February 1951, similar to those against Rajk and Kostolac. You are scheduled to be the accused in this trial. The party expects you to cooperate." That was all. Mielke was used to receiving and obeying the most impossible orders. Now he wanted to prove himself capable of guaranteeing the performance of a planned trial in an important matter. The fight lasted three months. At the final session Mielke showed up once more. He was nervous. His Soviet supervisors - they themselves have confirmed this latter - had taken him to task for not having had the planned self-accusations put down in writing.

Mielke was plain-spoken and more primitive than usual : "In life it is as in politics, you have to make up your mind whether to be the hammer or the anvil. The die is cast : you are the anvil and I am the hammer. It is completely immaterial," Mielke went on, "whether you are guilty or innocent. The hammer's Party has decided to make you one of the anvils. You'll have to comply." I did not yield. He replied with the ultimate threat of interrogations by his Soviet superiors. They came, and the first thing they said about Mielke : "Up to now you had to do with that incompetent Mielke. Now we will talk, and we are sure the results will be better."

Erich Mielke, in 1953, after June 17, not only "disposed of", as he himself called it, his own boss Wilhelm ZAISER, but also of other so-called enemies of the party. 1957-58 he deserved well by making Ernst WOLLWEBER and Karl SCHIRDEWAN, each after 12 hours of interrogation, sign statements of self-criticism.

Erich Mielke is the prototype of the unscrupulous "apparachik" of German nationality. He lacks all positive qualities. He is without compassion or consideration. He knows nothing but cold calculation.

"I am the hammer - you are the anvil. I strike and you are being struck" In a certain sense, however, he is, like his models during the Nazi time, the typical bourgeois.

Mielke's villa in Pankow is directly adjoining to Ulbricht's domicile. The two accomplices on Bück-Pieltz can always reach each other easily through a small gate in the fence. The villa is comfortably furnished. It was built by political inmates of the Hohenschönhausen prison that special branch of the State Security Service. The villa has its own radio station with two transmitters and 8 special receivers, a small teletyping room, six special telephone connections, one of them leading to an unknown Soviet agency. The house has a small movie theater, a phot laboratory with dark room, and - the pride of the owner - an old-German-style beer parlor with copper- and pewter jugs which Mielke collected on his travels. Genuine Pilsen beer in bottles and Bavarian beer on tap is served at receptions. The guests are mostly people from the ministry or the staff of the Central Committee. Karl-Eduard von SCHNITZLER is always among them. The men are on friendly terms, calling each other by their first names. When the guests leave the villa, they are seen to the gate by the help of the minister's parents, who live in the basement.

The minister loves automobiles. He drives "Sachsenring" of special design, he has a Mercedes 220 SL at his disposal and a 12-cylinder Horch cabriolet for show purposes.

He also likes motor boats, for his villa on Wolletz lake, formerly occupied by Hermann Göring, has a modern motor boat port. This villa was also built by prisoners from Hohenschönhausen. The minister's favorite boat was built on a shipyard especially set up at the prison for the purpose, in 1958. A burnt-out hull was turned into a luxury yacht by 20 workers, using mahogany and other rare wood. Upholstered furniture, a kit-chennette, a radio niche and a bathing stairway of tubular steel had to be built in at the minister's request. The 100-PS Walter-engine was hauled from the CSSR in a special transport and paid with American dollars. The minister is also a soccer fan. He fills in each week 12 betting slips for "Toto" and pays frequent visits, under the protection of several "leather-coats", to the training evenings of the "Dynamo" sport club at the club's gymnasium.

Few of his staff have ever seen their boss face to face. Only a small group of selected officers meet with him regularly. Captain Max HEIM, former Referatsleiter at the Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung, had this to say after his defection to West Germany about his personal impressions of Erich Mielke:

"Mielke does not match his predecessors ZAISSE and WOLLWEBER, either in intelligence or in professional competence. His enormous egotism, always in need of recognition, makes him deliver long speeches and throw around absurd slogans. For the rest, he clings stubbornly to Ulbricht's line and distrusts even his closest associates."

Erich Mielke is dreaded in his ministry. Not only there! Also at the Central Committee and the SED Politbureau. He knows very much, many comrades are at his mercy, and he can always be sure of Ulbricht's favor. MIELKE is a symbol of what is today called "communism" on German soil.

#### Agents and spies

#### On the work of the Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung The "Union-Pressedienst"

A special form of espionage has been developed under Ulbricht's rule in Lichtenberg's Normannenstrasse. Its objectives are the political parties, the labor unions and other organizations in West Germany. Its methods can be characterized by the word "contacts", and its helpers are the so-called middle-class parties (In East Germany) - Christian-Democratic Union (East), Liberal-Democratic Party, National-Democratic Party - and the Free Federation of German Trade Unions. The communists of German tongue call this particular brand of espionage "All-German Campaign". Headquarters - or more to the point : the brain trust - of the "All-German Campaign" is a special bureau at the SED Central Committee, which is camouflaged under the innocent name of "Arbeitsbüro" (work office). From there instructions are daily issued through courier, telephone or a special teletype line to wing I of 22 Normannenstrasse, Lichtenberg. That is where Generalmajor of the State Security Service and poet's offspring Marcus WOLF resides. He commands a large staff of political agents who do not participate in active operations but "guide" the "All-German Abteilung".

"lungen" of the middle-class parties and the Free Federation of German Trade Unions.

One of the working methods consists in compiling and publishing the news service bulletins of the middle-class parties. The bulletin of the Christian-Democratic Union (East), the "Union-Pressedienst", is the subject of this investigation. One of its former editors, who worked with it until 1960 and now lives in West Germany, furnished this information :

The Union-Pressedienst (UPD) is written and printed at East Berlin's Otto-Nuschke-Strasse, and also circulated from there. It is published under the sponsorship of the "National Council of the National Front", which also finances it. It is meant as a propaganda organ for Western countries, especially West Germany. Its circulation was about 40,000 in 1960. The bulletin is shipped to subscribers as well as to persons whose names are culled from telephone directories on the suggestion of specialists of the Lichtenberg Normannenstrasse. The subscription is free of charge. Editor-in-chief of the UPD is Otto HARTMANN-FUCHS. His deputy and also the managing editor is Helmut BRAUER. Joachim SCHULZ is the cultural editor, Siegfried KRUGER picture editor. As secretary Mrs. FUCHS was working in the Otto-Nuschke-Strasse until late in 1960.

This news service has been given special missions. One of them can be illustrated by the case of Professor Walter HAGEMANN. When HAGEMANN was still teaching at the university of MÜNSTER, but already had committed himself to the communist "Peace Policy", Otto HARTMANN-FUCHS sent his cultural editor SCHULZ to MÜNSTER to interview HAGEMANN. The interview was held and published in the "Pressedienst" and in the newspapers of the East-CDU. This interview became the starting point of a steadily intensifying drive to win Walter HAGEMANN over. Attempts were made to draw him closer and closer to the East German political line, and the final result was that he was persuaded to make an appearance before the "National Council" in East Berlin and to leave West Germany. This had been the goal of the Union Pressedienst, a goal set it externally : to bring the prominent university professor HAGEMANN into line with the political declarations of East-bloc functionaries so that one day he could be presented in East Berlin as a "prominent refugee". In other words : the action served the purpose of subversion.

Our informant reported from his own experience that when he traveled to West Germany in April and May 1959, officially with the purpose of covering the Hanover Trade Fair, a medical convention in DÜSSELDORF and Labor Day demonstrations in WUNSTORF, he had also other problems to "solve". Otto HARTMANN-FUCHS had given him a list of persons of whom he had to find out whether they sympathized with East Germany and/or the East-CDU. The persons were mainly members of a group that had close connections with the organizations of conscientious objectors. Also members of the "Fight Atomic Death" movement when also party members of the West CDU were to be approached by our informant. His reports on the Hanover Trade Fair and the Düsseldorf medical convention were not published by the Union-Pressdienst, they were "without interest" to editor-in-chief FUCHS. Instead he asked for detailed reports on conversations with contact persons, i.e. with the conscientious objectors and the members of the "Fight Atomic Death" movement. Several copies had to be made, a few of which were forwarded to the former chief of the "All-German Abteilung" at the presidium of the East-CDU, Hans GÜTH. He passed part of the material on to the Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung of the MfS. There the material was evaluated and analyzed by Captain Max HEIM until Pentecost 1959, when he defected. Personnel of the East-CDU were not permitted to travel to West Germany until early in 1960; by that time it was felt at the Otto-Nuschkestrasse in East Berlin that one could be sure Max HEIM had not given away their contact persons.

Captain Max HEIM was head of the Referat West CDU in the Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung. In his work he used contacts with members of the CDU in West Germany. After his defection to West Germany, a number of collaborators of the West-CDU Referat of the Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung were arrested. Some of the cases that made the headlines were the following :

Heinz PIEFKE, a 28-year old student of KOBLENZ. He was recruited in 1954 by members of the MfS at the second all-Germany meeting of the FDJ in East Berlin. As a member of the Junge Union (TN : CDU youth association in West Germany) he was to make regular reports on what happened within the Koblenz CDU. In return, the State Security Service financed his studies at a technical school. PIEFKE had signed his commitment

and was handled by an East-CDU member who regularly traveled to West Germany on instructions of Max HEIM.

The couple Lothar and Christa NOACK were active for the State Security Service from 1954 to 1955. Both were living in East Berlin. Lothar NOACK was ordered to write some reports on CDU meetings in West Berlin for the East German ADN news agency. He delivered his reports to the managing editor of the news agency and was, with reference to them, approached shortly afterwards by the Hauptverwaltung Aufklaerung and asked to work for the political espionage of the East German regime. Both he and his wife were enlisted and they were told to move to West Germany in the guise of refugees. There they sought and found jobs with the managing office of the CDU and with the "film bureau" of a ministry. The couple currently reported on anything they saw and heard, handing over their material to a member of the All-German Abteilung at the presidium of East CDU. From there the material was channeled through the Union Pressendienst to the State Security Service.

Our informant characterizes the staff of the Union-Pressedienst and their activities as follows : "Toward me personally Mr. FUCHS always tried to give an appearance of human understanding and warmth. He was striving for objectivity even in the political worries that sometimes upset a journalist in East Germany. Mr. FUCHS was awarded several government distinctions and decorations. He is a Catholic and has three children. He seems to play a leading role in the All-German work groups of the National Council, the Council of Peace, the Press Association and the East-CDU. He is called in and employed particularly in any problems concerning the West-CDU. It has to be mentioned in this connection that FUCHS some years ago went to East Germany from the Federal Republic, taking along various material. He was then chief editor of an illustrated youth publication; he explained his defection with the words : "I had trouble with the Americans." The East-CDU was to write a letter to a party convention of the West-CDU in 1959. The letter was authored by the head of the All-German Abteilung at Otto-Nuschke-Strasse. It was edited by the chief of propaganda of the East-CDU. Before it was mailed, it was submitted to Walter ULRICH for approval. He rejected it. The following can be reported on a conversation that took place in this connection.

tion : Dr. DENGLER, the chairman of all-German work group of the National Council, summoned the chief of the All-German Abteilung of the East-CDU and told him the letter was the "utmost trash". It was even more aggressive in tone than Walter Ulbricht's letter to ADENAUER and had therefore to be changed by some other CDU staff member. It would have to be more conciliatory in order not to give away its "SED affiliation", Dr. DENGLER said. The one that rewrote the letter was Otto HARTMANN-FUCHS.

The FUCHS couple maintains official as well as private relations with the Soviet Embassy at Unter den Linden (street) namely with the Attaché Georgiy Sakharovich SANIKOV there. One and a half years ago FUCHS had his wife, the secretary of the UPD, draw up lists of names and addresses of West German citizens for SANIKOV, which that gentleman certainly did not want for use as a pastime.

Picture editor Siegfried KRÜGER was a shady character. In addition to working for the UPD he had many special missions to fulfill for the party. He frequently did some work for secretary general Gerald GÜTTING and his deputy Wolfgang HEYL. Thus, on instructions by GÜTTING, when late in February 1960 during the All-German Synod (of the Evangelical Church) Bishop Dibelius delivered a sermon at East Berlin's St. Mary's Church, with Governing Mayor BRANDT and Federal Minister Ernst LEMMER attending the service and being welcomed enthusiastically by the passers-by, KRÜGER took numerous pictures of the "arrival of the front-city big shots". When afterwards the pictures developed and greatly enlarged, it was evident that KRÜGER had taken shots less of LEMMER and BRANDT than of the enthusiastic passers-by. These pictures were then forwarded by the secretary of UPD to the State Secretary for Church Affairs and to some address in Berlin-Lichtenberg.

Also Helmut BRAUER, managing editor of the Union-Presse-dienst, was engaged in special missions. He had a direct telephone line to Lichtenberg and to secretary general Gerals GÜTTING, of whom he, when drunk, often said : "I have that guy in the hollow of-my hands".

After Captain HEIM's defection in June 1959, new possibilities were explored, not only at Normannenstrasse but also in the house of the East-CDU, to continue "West operations". One of the first ideas was to use the Union-Pressedienst. It was to play a leading part in setting up a new network. The tenth anniversary of the East German state lay ahead. It was decided to arrange for a nonpolitical prize competition in the Union-Pressedienst. The questions of the quiz were easy to answer also for West Germans. In spite of the fact that the Presseidest's circulation was increased, no more than 60 solutions were received. But these were 60 more West German addresses in the hands of the Otto-Nuschke-Strasse people, and the senders could rightly be assumed to be persons interested in the policy of the East-CDU. To round off the result somewhat, Mr. and Mrs. FUCHS fabricated a few more solutions, in disguised handwriting. All the material was put at the disposal of the "All-German Abteilung" of the party presidium, and of the Soviet Embassy. In addition, addresses had to be culled from West German telephone directories, and the representatives of the East German press in BONN had to assist in getting names and personal data from there.

Our informant was at that time ordered to travel to West Germany and to establish contacts, under the pretext of reporting on several agricultural exhibitions. He was instructed by the chief of the "All-German Abteilung" of the East-CDU presidium not to carry any address material on his person, to memorize all addresses and to take only coded notes. He was given calling cards to deliver to two members of the West German CDU, bearing the hand-written note : "Best regards from Hans". The informant was to call on a woman in WUPPERTAL, whose sister was on the Social-Political Committee of the Bundestag. He was to find out whether an invitation extended to that sister to visit East Berlin would fall on fertile ground. As a pretext for the invitation the informant was to use -as in all the other deals he was charged with- the "necessity of establishing all-German contacts".

VEB State Security Service.

There is an interesting block of buildings at Grosse Legestrasse in the East Berlin borough of HOHENSCHÖNHAUSEN; it serves as a special manufacturing installation for the communists now as it did for the nazis. To the present day, there are laboratories and workshops there that, under the cloak of strictest secrecy, carry out special orders of the East German government, the SED Politbureau, the Soviets and the State Security Service.

Prior to 1945, the Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo) resided at Grosse Legestrasse. In the workshops of the then "Special Staff Hohenschönhausen", the Gestapo had prisoners from Hitler's concentration camps make bogus money, false identity papers, cameras and special wire-tapping devices. In 1945 the Soviet occupation forces took over the buildings, dismantling the machines and the equipment and using the empty halls to intern hundreds of people, among them prominent actors. After the so-called German Democratic Republic was founded, the guards at the gates and the managers changed overnight. The State Security Service took over the inheritance from the Gestapo. Special facilities designated as "prison work camp" were installed at great cost. From destroyed factories, the State Security Service had machines and tools collected, which were repaired and set up by expert workers, -political prisoners,- in the work shop halls of the "prison work camp". Late in 1949 the SSD had its new manufacturing plant for special orders ready for operation. All kinds of technical devices for espionage and subversion purposes : miniature cameras, miniature tape recorders, microphones, radio transmitters, telephone wire-tapping contrivances, cameras within fountain pens, invisible inks, chemicals of various sorts and special containers for carrying espionage material were produced in large series. In a special section for which only "long term political prisoners" were selected from the East German prisons, the SSD had also camouflaged weapons such as poisoned sweets ~~explosives~~ and fire leaves manufactured. A modern printing shop

was opened at Hohenschönhausen in mid-1950. It has since turned out thousands of West German and West Berlin identity cards, documents, stamps, bogus badges of West German criminal police and passports of various countries.

The workers, experts and engineers required for Grosse Legestrasse are picked from all the prisons in East Germany. Since 1953, only such prisoners have been chosen as serve hard-labor terms from 5 to 15 years. It has been no rare occurrence that the State Security Service told a court or a criminal panel of the supreme court of the so-called DDR that it was interested in one particular accused scientist, scholar or technician and that therefore "severe punishment" was desirable. In this way, for example, members of the Freiberg Mining College, of an engine factory in the Postdam Bezirk, and designers of the aircraft industry came to Hohenschönhausen. The production of espionage equipment was partially removed in 1959 from the prison section of the Hohenschönhausen installation and transferred to a special Abteilung where about 250 technicians were employed for the State Security Service.

The prison plant in Hohenschönhausen is divided into two large Abteilungen : the repair- and production plant, called KRW, at 94-97 Grosse Legestrasse, and the Construction Staff V which plans all new construction projects of the SSD. There were about 1000 prisoners at Hohenschönhausen in 1960, among them about 150 punished exclusively for political reasons. Some of them were soldiers of the People's Army, People's Policemen or former members of the SSD, also punished for political reasons.

Conditions in the prison match those in all East German prisons. There is only one exception : the prisoner may move around freely within the installation until the so-called "lock-in". Other "alleviations" are the so-called "club-events" in the "culture hall", i.e. lectures on communist ideology and economics.

The Hohenschönhausen installations are employed as "trouble-shooting" facilities : they have to step in whenever there is a bottle-neck in the "people's ~~own~~" economy. The mechanical

equipment is such that any kind of spare part or fitting for heavy machines or motor vehicles can be manufactured. Not only cell-buildings for prisons, but also the swanky villas of the East German VIPs in WANDLITZ were designed at the construction Abteilung. Almost the entire construction work on the stadium of the "Dynamic" sport club, the chairman of which is Erich MIELKE, was carried out by prisoners. All automobiles of the diplomatic corps and of some government members are technically overhauled in Hohenschönhausen. About 160 different parts of motor vehicles of all sorts are produced in the Hohenschönhausen workshops. Crank and camshafts are ground there for the People's Police. One special section is engaged in producing screws for the VEB Kunewalde arms plant.

Until late in 1960, repeated so-called special orders were carried out in the motor vehicle workshop, especially by the wheelwrights and body-makers. Western vehicles - mostly pick-up trucks of "Tempo", "Auto Union" or "Volkswagen" make - were converted there into single-cell transport cars, i.e. the prisoners had to build in a well-camouflaged, sound-proof single cell. The vehicles usually retained their Western appearance. Sometimes even Western firm names were put on the side walls. The vehicles were equipped with special devices permitting a change of license plates within two minutes. Another special order concerned vehicles of the Czech "Skoda" type. These were armored passenger cars weighing about 4000 kg. Each door of these vehicles weighed 750 kg. Special steel armor was put in, the window panes were 4.5 cm thick, and additional are still used to accompany government convoys. They have an 8-cylinder "Praha" truck engine, are clumsy but "safe".

Under the motto of "striving to meet world standards", numerous research tasks, ordered by the Plan-Commission or individual ministries, have been worked on in recent years at especially installed laboratories and designing offices in Hohenschönhausen. Thus three imprisoned aircraft designers, sentenced at show trials in 1959 and early in 1960, had to work on the

development of jet-plane engines. They were promised alleviations and remission of part of their sentences for solving the problems set them. By order of the Ministry for Heavy Machine Construction, scientific work in preparation for the production of large automatic lathes was carried on in Hohenschönhausen until mid-1960. Also research tasks in the fields of chemical textiles and electronics were given to scientists and experts imprisoned there. The world's most advanced test instruments were available for this work, and the State Security Service procured whatever machines, measuring instruments and/or printed documents were requested from all over the world, including, naturally, the United States.

There was a field branch of this "prison work camp" up to 1959 on the Baltic Sea, a former IG-Farben testing terrain which the prisoners used to call the "taiga". Several construction teams also worked on Lake Wandlitz and in East Berlin. At the "taiga" field branch, experiments with coal dust and low-quality fuels were conducted by Professor Dr. FLEISCHER of the Freiberg Mining College (political prisoner) with the aim of developing a new industrial fuel. FLEISCHER was later transferred to the SSD prison in Lichtenberg where certain special tasks of the VEB State Security Service have been undertaken since late in 1959. Upholstered furniture, curtain rods and technical appliances of all kinds were manufactured at the Grosse Legestrasse workshops for the country homes of the government members in WANDLITZ and DAHNSMÜHLEN.

Report of a teacher from GOTHA.

"My name is Alfred MÜLLER. I was born 1928 in Gotha-Siebleben. I attended a teachers' training college there from 1942 to 1945, was drafted into the (nazi) army as late as February 1945; I was in Czechoslovakia when the Reich collapsed; after 1945 I attended a high school in GOTHA to round off my education. I got an opportunity later to pass a graduating examination at a pedagogical institute and to become a teacher. I was a teacher in East Germany until 1960. I taught at an elementary school at BRÜHHEIM near GOTHA until 1950, then, after taking additional

courses, at a high school. In March 1952 I was appointed instructor for German language and literature at the teachers' training college in MEININGEN. In March 1960 I was transferred to HALLE. Shortly afterwards I escaped to West Germany.

I joined the FDGB and also the SED in 1946. Because of my former membership in the Hitler-Youth, I must add, I was discharged from school service in August 1947; I was reinstalled in November when a youth amnesty came into effect. Later I also joined the Society for Sports and Technical Crafts as instructor in field training and shooting; of course, I had also to be a member of the "Society for German-Soviet Friendship".

During the great purge of the SED in 1951 I had trouble with the party; I was a German-instructor at that time at the Arnoldi high school in GOTHA, and I was thoroughly investigated in several hours of interrogation. Later I had frequent clashes with the SED at the Teachers' Training College in MEININGEN.

And now for my contacts with the State Security Service :

On 13 May 1958, - I kept a diary on this - two gentlemen

bearing no party badges appeared at my official residence in MEININGEN. They introduced themselves as Mr. SCHUBERT and Mr. KLEINSCHMID from SUHL. They said they were from the State Security Service and wanted to talk to me about some matter concerning the school. Whenever a teacher or the housemaster of a pedagogical college dormitory in East Germany is seen by unexpected visitors, he feels immediately uneasy and asks himself : what may have happened that they come, of all people, to me instead of seeing the president ? I asked myself that same question on 13 May 1958, but did not have time to find an answer. I was asked right away for some information on what social strata the students came from and whether many family ties existed with West Germany. The two gentlemen also wanted to know what the reaction was to a travel ban issued the preceding (1957) year for college and high-school students. They finally wanted to hear about the subjects of discussions among the students. I answered their questions as well as I could, added, however, that I was unable to give any off-hand generalizations. Our

conversation lasted about 40 minutes; then the gentlemen left, indicating they would come again in ten days, on May 23rd. This they did, but not without inquiring beforehand whether the students would be on the campus at that time or on vacation.

They were glad to hear that Witsundide-vacation would have begun one day before our appointment. They wanted to avoid being seen a second time at my official residence, they said. Further meetings were agreed upon on May 23, to be held outside the school, one in MEININGEN at the "Sächsischer Hof" hotel's breakfast-room, the next in WASUNGEN either at the HO-restaurant "Zum Paradies" or at Maienluft Castle.

There they stopped hedging, asking me what I thought of taking a personal part in the so-called "All-German Campaign". This campaign, I was told, was equally welcomed by all political parties and mass-organizations; the mere fact of my being a party member was reason enough for me to volunteer for this work, they said. I vaguely declared my readiness. The gentlemen still refrained from making any detailed demands. Had I told them bluntly that I did not see the necessity, or had I even refused, party proceedings would certainly have been taken against me. Thus SCHUBERT and KLEINSCHMID were satisfied and promised I would hear from them soon. Hardly a week later, -it may have been in mid-June 1958 -

I was summoned again to a meeting; on that occasion I was asked about my relatives in STUGGART, West Germany. The gentlemen were very well informed and asked right away what I thought of visiting with these relatives; this would be a good opportunity of doing a little job on the side, which could start me off well in my "All-German Campaign" work. They also said that I was an ideal partner for their purposes : I was not married, had good knowledge of English and was versatile. It could well be imagined, KLEINSCHMID added, that I would get in contact with West German individuals and obtaining this

or that information by way of discussing subjects of common interest in training teachers.

Although I was in no doubt that some political skull-duggery was behind this all, I did not surmise that military espionage was the objective. I did not learn this until, on 3 July 1958 at Maienluft Castle in WASUNGEN, I got my final orders to visit West Germany; I was to "explore military installations in Upper Bavaria". I had to sign a pledge of secrecy; punishment was threatened for any infringement. I was in MITTENWALD from 28 July to 18 August 1958. There I was to watch installations of the mountain infantry, to draw sketches and to take notes. I was to buy maps and make personal contacts with civilians and military personnel. With these persons I was later to maintain a personal-private correspondence so as to camouflage my intentions better. I brought back flimsy reports and about a dozen maps. The gentlemen were not satisfied with the results, but surprised me by talking of another employment; this followed in November and December 1958. In February 1958 they even told me that I was scheduled to be sent to West Germany permanently in order to be their own contact man. I was to complete my correspondence course studies, take my state examinations in East Germany, then go to West Germany as refugee and start a new line of studies there. As a political refugee, SCHUBERT and KLEINSCHMID said, I would get a scholarship and would thus easily be able to work for the State Security Service.

In August 1959 I managed to avoid a fourth job in the Lake Constance area by excusing myself with my state examination. During the vacation regular espionage training with technical instructions began. I was during that period, for example, several times at a youth hostel at Tambacher Strasse in OBERHOF which has been the property of the SSD and/or the SED Bezirk directorate of SUHL for some time. There I was taught, among other things, coding by an instructor by the

name of RUDI. All instructors had only first names, and I also was called only Alfred. The second subject of technical training on the schedule was how to set up "dead letter drops" -mostly called by the abbreviation TBK- I also learned the observation and description of objects, was taught how to use invisible inks, how to operate a radio transmitter and how to take miniature pictures. I had to make photographs of documents at my home with a normal camera and with a Minox-camera, doing my own developing. All photographic material came from West Germany, with one exception : I was given a Japanese miniature camera the size of a die. The training lasted until about early in April 1960. It took place not only in OBERHOF, but also in GOLDLAUTER near SUHL, in a small side street, three to four houses off the main street. There I met with my instructors in the apartment of one SSD-member. Upon my return to MEININGEN each time I had to do some homework which was reviewed by the instructors. There was a regular examination toward the end of the training. A text was dictated to me, which I had to code; a coded text had to be decoded; I had to operate a radio, both transmitting and receiving messages; I had to make five micro-photographs, including the developing, and I had to put up a "dead letter drop" in a telephone booth in SUHL. I passed the examinations and was subsequently transferred to HALLE at the State Security Service's request. It would be easier, I was told, to get me to West Germany from there; also, the rumor could then be spread in MEININGEN that I had defected. Leaving MEININGEN with a big valise would have raised suspicion there, the SSD people figured, and could have wrecked the whole plan. From HALLE I took off on my own, escaped to West Germany and revealed everything here to the security authorities."

Trade partner State Security Service

A West German lawyer acting on behalf of a French business group traveled to East Berlin in the spring of 1956 to negotiate there with competent authorities on a trade agreement. The Ministry for Foreign and Inter-German Commerce referred him to the Chamber of Foreign Trade at 40 Unter den Linden, Berlin. There he was received by the protocol section with exquisite courtesy and eventually introduced to the Chamber's vice-president, the former CDU Bundestag representative from HAMBURG, SCHMIDT-WITTMACK.

In a protracted conversation, SCHMIDT-WITTMACK familiarized his West German visitor with the system of Eastern planned economy. He evidently wanted to make it clear from the start that long-term agreements could be expected to run into transaction and time difficulties. This pushed the propositions which the French business group, also on behalf of some African export enterprises, submitted through the lawyer, temporarily into the background. The conversation of the two gentlemen turned to general topics of economics, without ever touching on politics, and wound up with their agreeing to discuss concrete proposals the next day.

The same polite and obliging treatment was extended to the lawyer at the protocol section of Foreign Trade also on the second day of his stay in East Berlin. He was received by Mr. SCHMIDT-WITTMACK and introduced to a Mr. GÜNTER of the Ministry for Foreign and Inter-German Commerce. Mr. GÜNTER, in turn, summarized the economic and other goals of the East German government, talked of trade with East-bloc countries, expressing his government's readiness to enter into peaceful trade relations also with the firms represented by the lawyer. After this more general part of the conversation, Mr. GÜNTER showed himself interested primarily in how the economic and political situation in West Germany and in the other NATO countries was to be judged. He asked the lawyer for his opinion. The conversation was rather animated and lasted for

about one hour without assuming an inquisitional character. The subject of what the lawyer had to offer and to suggest on behalf of his clients was broached no more than it had been the day before. The lawyer was put off; one had to call one or the other expert first, he was told. Another 24 hours later, the talks were continued. A third person was introduced as an expert in barter agreements; his name was MARKGRAF, according to statements made later by the lawyer. MARKGRAF did not lose time in taking the initiative; he invited the lawyer to dinner, which was taken at a private apartment on Wisbyer Strasse. It was a well-to-do middle-class apartment which was obviously used for such purposes often. A house-keeper served the meal and was then seen more. The two gentlemen, Mr. MARKGRAF of the "Ministry" and the West German lawyer, continued their conversation about questions of political economics until MARKGRAF -this is said to have happened during dessert- broke off abruptly, demanding from his interlocutor a statement summarizing everything that had been discussed up to then from the French point of view. The statement was to be recorded on tape. The lawyer was alarmed by the strange demand, but no longer able to evade the East-Berlin functionary since, as they had coffee and cognac, the tape recorder was already running. MARKGRAF asked precise questions, the lawyer answered.

A new meeting was appointed; no agreement on concrete details had been reached.

The lawyer negotiated with the Chamber of Foreign Trade for almost four years, submitting catalogs of merchandise and making concrete offers; time and again he was "summoned" to East Berlin, either by direct invitation or on the pretext of check-backs or the desire for information. Each time he was met by Mr. MARKGRAF, who assigned him after one and a half years to a colleague whom he introduced by the name of KÜHNE. KÜHNE wanted the lawyer, during their first conversation at an East Berlin restaurant, to answer some questions: What is France's general attitude toward West Germany? What is France's view on the Oder-Neisse line? What do French

influential political and business circles think of German rearmament including atomic weapons ? What do the same circles think of de GAULLE's policy ? -There were also questions concerning some public personalities in France and Germany. Such persons were chosen by the East Berlin gentlemen as were known personally to the lawyer. Mr.KÜHNE did not insist on an immediate answer; the lawyer should rather consult his French friends first and obtain written statements from them, he suggested. In other words : East Berlin wanted solid material. During all talks, also during the one described above, offers were made to the lawyer to work in East Germany. One wanted him for a position with the Chamber of Foreign Trade, which involved contacts with French circles. He always refused, and the East Berlin gentlemen pretended to have expected nothing else.

At a later visit in East Berlin, Mr.KÜHNE wanted the lawyer to meet his "Abteilung chief", which the lawyer turned down at first, later accepted, however. The Abteilung chief was introduced under the name of BUSCH. They called on him at a villa in ERKNER. BUSCH made the impression of a Russian functionary. His pronunciation of German was hard, but dialectfree. He declared point-blank that, although his associates were very much interested in concluding an effective barter agreement, he himself was the head of an intelligence department in the economic sector and therefore out to get intelligence material.

Thus the chips were down.

BUSCH wanted to be brought into contact with French personalities in business and politics. He also wanted information obtained from secret sources. He promised bonus payments, claiming that they could pay any sum and were prepared to honor an important piece of information with 10 or 1 000 000 DM payable in any currency at any place on earth. To The lawyer's question in what manner these "business dealings" were to be transacted, BUSCH replied that payments would be made without much ado immediately upon receipt of the infor-

mation, out of the pocket so to speak. After this conversation, the lawyer notified his clients and broke off the contacts with East Berlin.

As an agent handler with the SSD

Former handler GAYDIES

He is a man with the face of Otto GROTEWOHL, the figure of Wilhelm PLECK and the size of Alfred NEUMANN. He is correctly dressed, his sparse hair is carefully groomed; nervously he drums the table top with his fingers, his feet seem to be forever moving in marching rhythm. His outward appearance is that of a typical German "square" as TUCHOLSKI (TW : famous German writer of the pre-nazi era) used to describe him frequently. Even the thick horn rims of his glasses fail to produce the intellectual note doubtlessly intended by their bearer. These glasses seem literally to be "put on". GAYDIES speaks undiluted Berlin dialect. "Det" and "eene" (TW : instead of : "das" and "eine") are his natural element.

The State Security Service seems to favor men like him. Small wonder ! He speaks of the "social conditions" that made him work for Erich MIELKE's agency. In private talk, he calls Erich MIELKE "a swell guy with whom you can talk freely on soccer". He says MIELKE is more popular than his predecessors WOLLWEBER and ZAISSER. The "terrorist Erich Mielke" he ignores. This does not mean, however, that all the personnel of the MfS has to be classified under the category of people one cannot take seriously because they are Harmless squares. On the contrary ! Whoever succeeds in winning over people like GAYDIES through financial offers, Whoever can relieve their conscience through "excellent social conditions" -he has them in his hands, he can use them- even make agent handlers of these squares.

Money is spent rather lavishly by the MfS; there is not much trust put there in the power of the ideology and even

less in the allegedly so cogent logic of the imminent communist victory. One believes in money there, in violence and terror, and in a wrong kind of comradeship. One addresses each other with "comrade" but every one wonders secretly when the other one will go to hell so that that obstacle to one's career is removed. In other words : the full-time worker of the MfS pursues the same so-called "conspirational policy" in internal service which is his duty in his fight against democracy, against Germany.

Agent handler GAYDIES worked at the Hauptabteilung 8 (observations and inquiries) of the MfS; his monthly salary as an "Instrukteur" was 1000 DM-East plus a monthly bonus of 200 DM-East. His superiors were : Oberstleutnant SCHWARZ, chief of the Hauptabteilung 8, an old communist and intelligence expert, and Captain BINDER, Referatsleiter, a younger-generation communist, who chases money and women. Both these officers used to value GAYDIES highly. They called him an "excellent worker, a qualified Instrukteur, a man of vision and perspective". His "vision and perspective" told him to choose the right moment to go to West Germany, before it was too late, and to surrender a whole network of agents to the security organs. This action might be termed, although probably not quite rightly so, in the language of law an action "voluntarily averting the effect of one's own wrongful act". But that is not the subject of this investigation. The security interests of the Federal Republic and the (necessities of) the fight against the communist adversary sometimes overrule understandable human reservations.

The political career of agent handler GAYDIES did not begin until 1955. Until that time he had worked with the criminal police in East Berlin. From there he went to the HO trade organization, working as section chief in the Prenzlauer Berg (an East Berlin borough) Kreis installation, then he changed to Lichtenberg where he was put in charge

of the control Abteilung. His salary was 760 DM-East; he was eligible for premium payments, i.e. each quarter he received a premium of 750 DM. In January 1958 a MfS member called on him at his home, offering him a job. The social conditions and fringe benefits such as free travelling to organization-owned vacation homes, five weeks of paid leave, greater protection against sickness and invalidity,-that settled it for GAYDIES, and on 15 March 1958 he signed his contract with the MfS. He was employed as field worker and assigned to the Hauptabteilung 8. He went through a training course with the Hauptabteilung's schooling group. The subjects of his classes were : "the missions of the Ministry for State Security", "the essence of conspiratorial work" and "the establishment of intelligence communications". This basic schooling was supplemented by a meeting which was held once a week on Thursdays and was called, in the lingo of the Normannenstrasse personnel, "party coffee party". Political main objectives of the MfS's work were discussed at these meetings, but also individual missions connected with the work of the Hauptabteilung 8.

The activities of this Hauptabteilung are aimed at three particular groups of people : the so-called defectors from the republic and their families, people with character defects or doubtful political past, criminals and the enlisted collaborators of the MfS. Prior to August 13, 1961, this method was used for "defectors from the republic" :

A man escaped five years ago from the "DDR", his family still lives there somewhere. The MfS takes an interest in the "defector" and therefore attempts to contact the family which lives in the zone or in East Berlin. For this the full-time MfS member in charge, some man of the GAYDIES type, has first to think up a "legend" to make it feasible that some particular man or woman seeks contact with the family. For instance the contacter can say :"I am a representative of the Committee for German Unity. As

You probably know the unification of Germany is the goal of our efforts. Your husband lives in West Germany. We know that you are progress-minded and we are sure you will help us to achieve our goal and try your best to fill also your husband with enthusiasm for our goal."

If the SSD attempts to get in direct touch with the "defector" - which incidentally it does even now - no "legend" is used, but the arrangement of a trip home is offered. Said GAYDIES: "A family reunion always goes down with people".

Since traffic between the two Germanies is greatly curtailed and persons who have left East Germany "illegally" are not eligible for entry permits into East Germany, there are many possibilities in this respect. The SSD prefers to offer trips to East Germany rather than the other way around though, because chances of working directly on a person are naturally greater in East Germany.

When somebody travels to East Germany under these circumstances with a permit limited to two or three weeks, the SSD does not approach the visitor until four or five days have elapsed. First the "joy of seeing each other again must pass off". Then an invitation to a party or a sightseeing tour is usually extended. This give the MfS men an opportunity of establishing contact. The invited is tested as to whether he is approachable and could be interested in collaboration or even recruited. If necessary, the invitation is repeated.

Thus the first aim is merely the "establishment of relations". The details of the individual's further treatment are determined later. This is termed: the MfS handling officer "prepares a perspective". Again "legends" are used in these talks; their subjects range from the "All-German rapprochement" and "joint peace efforts" to stamp-collecting. Incidentally: the investigations made by the MfS prior to the contact also include such points as: does X have any hobby? Hobbies are, in the opinion of the MfS, excellent means of bringing a person into dependency. "Certain" re-

receipts, bills or letters are "procured" for the purpose. For instance letters of compromising nature. (the invited person is married in West Germany and did not bring his wife along). At a party the MfS arranges for some "friendly" encounter with a "responsive" female. Since sufficient supply of alcohol has been provided for, little "playful" dedications on post cards, in diaries or just on beer coasters with the signature of the West German and former "defector" can usually be obtained.

Such "little things" play an important role later in the letters of the "responsive" female person. About 80 percent of all West German agents of the MfS were recruited in this manner, according to statements by GAYDIES.

The recruitment drive is centrally controlled and follows a plan. Everybody has to fulfill his quota. He has to recruit two agents per quarter. This quota is said to have been reduced after 13 August 1961. A recruitment is not counted unless the signed obligation is submitted. The ministry pays a premium of 200 to 500 marks for every signature.

The second group the Hauptabteilung 8 pays attention to comprises those persons that are guilty of violations of Paragraph 175 of the Criminal Code (TM : = homosexuals) and persons who have run into debt in West Germany, as for example the former major of the Bundeswehr Bruno WINZER.

Another possibility : if the MfS somehow learns that an individual it is interested in has been an Nazi, but has concealed this fact in a questionnaire, the MfS takes advantage of this information, bringing ruthlessly pressure to bear on the person and threatening: "If you don't work for us, we will notify your superiors of what you have concealed".

For all this a handling officer at Lichtenberg's Normanstrasse needs new bits of information every day. These are mostly obtained from neighbors of the persons slated for espionage recruitment. Also for these inquiries "legends" are used by the SSD, for example : "I am a sales represen-

tative" or "I am from the Red Cross". Most people asked for information are talkative and thus support the activities of the MfS.

#### The Hauptverwaltung Aufklaerung's America Abteilung.

"My name is Günter MÄNNEL, I am 29 years old. I was born near WERDAU in Saxony. I attended elementary school at my home town for eight years. After school I learned the trade of a merchant. After discharge from the "quartered-in-barracks" People's Police I was recruited as a full-time employee of the Ministry for State Security. I was ordered to attend the counter-intelligence school at POSTDAM/EICHE for one year in preparation of my activity in the ministry. Upon completion of the course I was transferred to the central office of the Hauptverwaltung fuer Aufklaerung.

The communist intelligence services in East Berlin are active not only against West Germany, but use East Berlin as an advanced post and base for espionage also against all the other countries of the free world.

I worked at Abteilung III of the Hauptverwaltung fuer Aufklaerung. It is the mission of this Abteilung III to supply secret political, military and economic information from all parts of the Western world and also from neutral countries. I will discuss the "how" later. Especially the diplomatic representations of the United States, of Britain and France (in Bonn) and the NATO headquarters near PARIS are some of the main points of attack of the Hauptverwaltung Aufklaerung, Abteilung III. East German diplomatic missions in the free world are utilized in obtaining secret information.

Main bases are the East German consulates in CAIRO, DAMASCUS, HELSINKI, JAKARTA, and the trade missions in South America, Africa and in the Near East.

There is a certain Kurt HOFFMANN, cover names : (hope) "Hoffnung" and "peter. This Kurt HOFFMANN is an ADN corres-

pondent, who previously worked at the ADN central office (East German news agency). He was sent to Syria in 1958 as an ADN correspondent, and nobody knew that he was an agent of the East German intelligence service. At present he is in HAVANA with his friend Fidel CASTRO!

There is, further, a certain Kurt FRIEDRICH; his cover name is "Alfred". This man is an old communist who has proved his reliability. Therefore he was sent to the so-called capitalist world, as trade representative and chief of the branch office at ALEPPO in Syria. What nobody knew that he has been and is an agent of the East German intelligence service.

Another man is a certain Werner LEBEN. His cover name is "Armin". This Werner LEBEN is a West German citizen. He emigrated to Brazil and was recruited by the Hauptverwaltung Aufklaerung to supply secret political, military and economic information from his area. Werner LEBEN is imprisoned in Brazil.

The UPI news agency reported this on him from SAO PAOLO on 16 July 1961 : "Werner Leben has confessed to have been engaged in espionage activities for the Soviet Union. He was the chief of a Soviet spy ring in Brazil, he says. Several members of that ring have in the meantime been arrested.

The time of Soviet spy Werner LEBEN's arrest is a very precarious one for Brazilian-Soviet relations. For a Soviet delegation is expected in Brazil this week for negotiations on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, which were broken off in 1947".

The Kurt HOFFMANN mentioned above was my star agent. I handled him personally for two years. He knew me under my cover name "Lange". For me Hoffmann was "Peter". It should be of interest how Kurt Hoffmann came to be an intelligence agent. He was an officer (Lieutenant) in World War II, and after the end of the war was a prisoner of war in the Soviet Union. There he attended the so-called antifa-school. He was converted and returned via FRANKFURT/Oder as

a newly fledged communist. The functionaries of the reception camp of FRANKFURT/Oder were already waiting for him. He was soon put into interesting positions. A few years later he came to ADN, the East German news agency, in East Berlin.

Kurt HOFFMANN was scheduled to go to PARIS at that time -I guess it was 1957. In Paris he was to pursue the official duties of an ADN correspondent, secretly however work as an agent of the East German intelligence service. Yet the French government refused permission. Kurt HOFFMANN remained at the ADN central office, waiting for the dust to settle.

The sky seemed to be clear for Kurt HOFFMANN in 1958. I was put in charge of all the orders to train Hoffmann, who in the meantime had been prepared for his foreign-correspondent job in Damascus, also for an intelligence mission in that country. This I did. Kurt Hoffmann went to DAMASCUS as an accomplished well trained, non-official newsman.

This means : he worked for the East German intelligence service in Damascus, and he did rather well. Soon Hoffmann, who had made some trips to Lebanon before, moved to BEIRUT, commuting between that city and DAMASCUS. His secret reports on the complexities of political, economic and military facts arrived promptly in East Berlin. It is interesting to note that I as that agent's handler was given the opportunity by the heads of the Hauptverwaltung Aufklaerung to use the courier luggage of the trade mission, which enjoys, as is well known, diplomatic immunity, for carrying intelligence information transmitted by Kurt HOFFMANN!. All went well, and the Hauptverwaltung Aufklaerung was very glad that this possibility had been found. Kurt HOFFMANN remained in DAMASCUS for some time, and was transferred to Cuba a few years later.

He probably is still active in Cuba.

As to Walter BRIEST who works at present at the trade mission in DAMASCUS, it may be interesting to learn what he

had been doing before he became a trade representative for the East German government. Walter BRIEST was a major in an engineer unit of the National People's Army. This was his official function. Unofficially he was an informer of the Hauptabteilung I of the MfS.

That means : he was commissioned by the MfS to spy on his own friends, his own subordinates, his own superiors ! He did that to such an extent that some people "went down to the basement", i.e. were sentenced to stiff prison terms. BRIEST is not an isolated case. There are informers in all military units of the so-called DDR.

A classical example of how the Hauptverwaltung fuer Aufklarung prepares an agent is the case of Captain Jürgen ROGALLA. Rogalla is 22 years old, married, an athlete, likes pretty women and hard liquor. Hauptmann Rogalla lives in the East Berlin suburb of ALTLEHNGEN. Occasionally he contacts with the Stasi:

"If all people I gave brought to prison got off at once, -I would be in for something."

Hauptmann ROGALLA worked for years in an executive position at the Bezirksverwaltung Schwerin. He was at least for six years stellvertretender (deputy) Abteilungsleiter of Abteilung II - Schwerin; this is the Abteilung where arrested people are interrogated and made "ripe for judgment". During this period Hauptmann Rogalla developed into a -as the East-Berlin jargon calls it- "qualified leading co-worker". Such abilities attracted the attention of the Hauptabteilung Aufklarung, after which -it was to last three months- his new "perspective", i.e. his new position within the MfS would be determined.

After the training course was over, ROGALLA was turned over to me. It was for me to prepare him for intelligence activities. For, as you may imagine, if a man has been active in operations as an executive employee of the MfS for years, there is danger that his name, his person and, most likely, his activity have become known to the population.

Consequently the HVA took to a method of crazing that life which he had led as an MfS executive. Rogalla was born anew. Whatever he had done before was done away with. Hauptmann Rogalla was turned into the employee Rogalla who had allegedly been working for years at the law department of the German Overseas Shipping Agency (Deutsche Seereederei). I went to ROSTOCK with Rogalla to do the preparatory work for his new curriculum vitae together with him at the German Overseas Shipping Agency. I spoke with leading employees of that institution, and after painstaking spase-work I managed to get Rogalla's biography doctored the way the heads of the Hauptabteilung fuer Aufklaerung thought necessary. Rogalla was now to work in East Berlin; through existing channels, his employment with the East German Foreign Office was arranged by the Hauptverwaltung fuer Aufklaerung; there he started his work in the Abteilung for UNESCO.

Parallel to his work in that Abteilung of the Foreign Office, Rogalla already made trips to PARIS one behalf of the Hauptverwaltung fuer Aufklaerung. Officially he discharged duties there for which the East German Foreign Office had sent him. But he also had intelligence missions, i.e. he spied. Returned from PARIS, he was sent to Switzerland several times. He had to fulfill missions there that went far beyond the frame of the Foreign Office-i.e. he engaged in espionage against Switzerland.

Also Rogalla's wife was trained in many fields of intelligence work. Hauptmann Rogalla was turned, through the "legend" of the "shipping firm employee" and the "Foreign Office official", into the agent Jürgen Rogalla or, as we say, an officer in special employment with the cover name of "Mende".

As far as I know, Rogalla is still active as an agent in the Foreign Office of the DDR. Whether he will ever, after my escape, be sent abroad as was planned, seems very doubtful, however.

I will now describe a typical  
daily routine in the ministry

Duty hours start at 8 o'clock.

One was expected to have read the "Neues Deutschland" before that time.

08.15 : I write a report on a meeting with "Peter" the preceding night. "Peter" had just arrived from BEIRUT to make reports.

09.00 : I dictate an evaluation of the items of information brought by "Peter" from Lebanon.

10.00 : I check the mail shipments stopped between Western countries and East Berlin. I make excerpts, entering the most important data in my hand file.

12.00 : Phone call from Colonel JÄNICKE, head of my Abteilung. He asks for suggestions as to how "Peter" could be trained technically. I suggest "Peter" be given additional instructions over radio.

12.30 : Telephone call by Colonel MAGESHOFF of the Soviet intelligence service : "Please bring me the records of Anders." Anders is the cover name of the agent Hermann OERTEL who runs a "technical agency" in TEHERAN. Apparently the Soviet intelligence service wants to take over that man.

12.30 : Lunch. On the menu : standard schnitzel.

13.00 : Phone call from Hauptabteilung V. First Lieutenant BERGER says : "The diplomatic courier from DAMASCUS has brought something for you". Some secret information from agent Walter BRIEST, as it turns out later.

13.30-15.00 : Meeting with agent "Mende" (real name : Jürgen Rogalla) at the KW - "conspiratorial apartment" with the cover designation : "Zahn" (tooth), which means : at 39 Bänschstrasse, Berlin 0 112, at Franz WIMMER's apartment, second floor, right hand.

16.00-17.00 : Getting in touch with "resettlement candidates". A resettlement candidate is a person slated to go from East Berlin to West Germany or some Western country for

illegal activities.

I called on Werner HAIN today. He lives on Pfarrstrasse, Berlin (East) -Lichtenberg. HAIN is scheduled to go to the Bonn-Godesberg area, on a mission of establishing contacts with women employed at the US embassy in order to recruit them.

Work ends normally at 17.30, but normal days are rare. Today, for example, there is a party meeting. The meeting is in the framework of the SED basic organization in my Abteilung. Subject : "What stops us ?" Speaker : Colonel Horst JÄNICKE.

(The above statement was made by HAIN in public in the fall of 1961)

The extras in espionage. Portraits of "small time"  
agents of East-bloc intelligence organizations.

Robert BARTH

(name and places were changed)

From the FDJ-Statute, passed at the 5th general assembly ("parliament") in ERFURT, Whitsuntide 1955 :

"Every member of the Free German Youth has the obligations : to increase continually his preparedness to work and to protect the country and peace and to be firmly resolved to make personal sacrifices for the cause of peace, democracy and progress and for the sake of defending the German Democratic Republic; to be alert and vigilant against all plots of the imperialist enemy, to support the armed forces and the security organs of the state and to keep governmental and military secrets."

This FDJ-Statute and the new statute passed by the 6th general assembly ("parliament") at ROSTOCK in 1959 demand that all FDJ members be ready to support the security organs of the state, i.e. the SSD.

FDJ-member Robert BARTH, born 1929 in Upper Silesia, son of a railway employee, resettled as a refugee in the Magdeburg area after the war, at first as an unskilled construction worker, then a farm hand, finally a toolmaker-apprentice, started out on his career as an ordinary rank-and-file member of the FDJ. Later he became an accomplished and perfect agent.

In June 1945, he attended the foundation meeting of a "youth committee", the preliminary stage of the FDJ. A communist made the obligatory speech :

"Dear youth friends ! On behalf of all the progressive forces of democratic Germany I welcome your attending today's establishment of our antifascist youth committee. It is my privilege to read the names of those friends that

have declared their readiness to support our work actively: Gert MÜLLER, Horst SCHEURER, Siegfried SOMMER, Robert BARTH, Otto KNAAKE, Siegwart KUNZE and Dieter GEBERT. These youth friends will be in charge of the individual groups of our antifascist youth committee. There will be a club house at their disposal".

Then, in June 1946, Robert BARTH set out on his way (TN : from Upper Silesia to the Magdeburg area). A few days later, also in his new home town, a FDJ was founded. He became an enthusiastic member, and very soon he learned to bring his own goals and wishes in line with the demands of the communist unity organization. He wanted first to complete his high school education interrupted by his escape from Upper Silesia. He attended a course at the Kreis youth school in OSCHERSLEBEN, became organizational leader of a FDJ group and attended the FDJ-Land Youth School near HALLE on the Saale from January to March 1950. Subsequently he was appointed Kreis secretary of that organization. In the spring of 1951 he was called to East Berlin by the Central Council. He was to work as an analyst (Referent) at the West Abteilung. He went through training courses, had to pass several examinations and was finally given the title : "Instrukteur for West Germany". During the preparations of the 3rd "World Festival of Youth and Students" BARTH was in ESSEN on the Rurh in May 1951. In discussions with non-communists youths he canvassed participants for a demonstration to be staged in East Berlin. -His "arguments" were prescribed to him : "Get to know our republic, we invite you- come and see for yourselves !"

He was very successful in his promotion work for the World Festival. About 60 participants went to his credit. After various such "hauls of fish" he underwent more training in East Berlin. Then he was sent to DORTMUND where he was to manage a promotion campaign for the outlawed FDJ. Upon his return to East Berlin, he disappeared for six weeks to a special school of the Central Council on Udersee (lake) near EBERSWALDE. There he was given the name "Arno Schmidt".

He was also assigned a new job & control of functionaries of the illegal FDJ in West Germany.

He went to DÜSSELDORF in 1953, distributed questionnaires to FDJ-functionaries and members there. Shortly after successfully accomplishing these tasks he moved rapidly toward the apex of his career. He later wrote about it himself :

"In the summer of 1953 I had to fill in a long questionnaire and turn it in to the Cadre Abteilung of the Central Council. Then I was sent on leave and called back by telegram three weeks later.

I was introduced to Comrade Erwin HAHNEL, a member of the staff of the Central Council; he took me to an apartment on Schönhauser Allee, revealing there that he was commissioned by the Ministry for State Security. I met several colleagues and was told that I was to be employed in the intelligence work of the State Security Service in the future. I signed a pledge immediately which demanded the vow :

That I drink no alcohol, avoid the company of girls of doubtful character and that I see my mother henceforth only with HAHNEL's permission.

I have kept that vow. I was given the cover name "Kronprinz". I was to settle down at SALZIGITTER first, observing the elections for the West German Bundestag. This plan was cancelled, however, because my then superior in the Central Council, Heinz LIPPMANN, defected to the West at that time. I finally found an alternative : I took a job as a farm-hand with a farmer in the Hannover area in 1953. From there I went to East Berlin and to HANNOVER regularly to meet HAHNEL. At these meetings I was trained in making photos, in decoding radio messages and in handling dead letter drops. I already supplied small reports during that time.

I was watching persons who I had been told by HAHNEL had connections with the Ministry; in January 1954 I was called back to Berlin to watch the West German delegation

at the Foreign Ministers' Conference. I became friends with a hotel page who regularly informed me about the doings of the West German delegates living at his hotel. On 2 April 1954 there was a good-bye ceremony at a "conspirational apartment" on Schönhauser Allee for me because I was to leave for employment in West Germany; Erik MIELKE, incidentally, was present. I was given a cover address to which to write : 9 Damsrowstrasse, BERLIN-PANKOW. It took me a few months to get fully settled in West Germany. In mid-November the processings were over, and I was able to take a "decent job" as a sales representative. At the opera house in HANNOVER I set up, as was agreed upon with HAHNEL, a "dead letter drop" for my intelligence operations. I did not stay long in HANNOVER, for the ministry wanted me to move to BAD GODESBERG via KÖLN. Everything went well.

I received my instructions over radio and was put financially in a position to buy a complete equipment for special photography. I remained in contact with HAHNEL until late in 1958. I went to East Berlin eleven times and had frequent rendez-vous with HAHNEL or other East Berlin representatives on Ebertplatz in Köln.

I set up four "dead letter drops" in KÖLN and BERGISCH-GLADBACH, sending messages through them to East Berlin about twenty times.

The exact wording of my order was :

Keep an eye on the Chancellery in BONN and the West German Press Club (Bundespresseklub). Try to make contacts and report regularly.

I succeeded in establishing some contacts. Thus I often learned who frequented the Press Club, after large parties I was usually able to send the place-cards to East Berlin. There at the Press Club, I also met my future wife; she helped me in my work; she was a waitress.

I got to know a telephone operator and a secretary from the Chancellery. My East-Berlin "friends" wanted detailed reports on the telephone operator; I was to write particu-

• larly about his personal habits and some weaknesses he might have. This I did. I still was a "sales representative" and as such met many people, among them a few declared their readiness to work for the MfS after only some superficial talk !

In April 1958 I had my first doubts about my activities. I tried to put off my employers and sent them only irrelevant reports. This went on until February 1959. Then I decided to notify the West German authorities of my activities."

Robert BARTH wrote down this part of his story himself. It is the story of a man who joined the FDJ in 1946, believing in "progress". He always managed to combine the objectives of the SED and his own wishes in such a way as to stay on the sunny side of communist work-a-day life. He was a reliable helper to the "comrades", a willing tool of which they took advantage. He probably did not think of the State Security Service when he took the oath of loyalty toward the "German Democratic Republic" at an FDJ-college; but the SSD had its eye on him already and had the FDJ prepare him for his later activity as an "extra" in espionage.

A life history- with supplements :

Thomas WACKLOWITSCH

"Thomas WACKLOWITSCH from TISCHNOWITZ (TISNOV) in Czechoslovakia, born 20 December 1908. From 1914 to 1919 he attended a mixed-language elementary school, 1919 to 1923 a prep school ("Bürgerschule"), subsequently two years of business school in BRÜNN. He entered the Czech civil service (department of justice). Rose from clerk to administrative assistant. ("Kanzleihilfe" to "Kanzleigscistent"). When, in July 1939, Czechoslovakia was occupied by the Germans, he applied for German citizenship since he, unlike the rest of his family, felt he was a German. He joined the Army, became a prisoner of war and learned there that the CSR was pushing his extradition because he was held guilty of "crimes

• against humanity". For two and a half years he lived under the pressure that the fear of being extradited put on him. In 1948 he was told that nothing incriminating against him had been found, and he was discharged from war captivity. His wife was in the CSR at that time.

WACKLOWITSCH settled in Bavaria; after temporary work at construction sites, he was accepted into the Bavarian civil service in October 1949. Already in 1959 he was appointed a life-long official (Beamter auf Lebenszeit) and transferred to the District Court in MÜNCHEN. His wife arrived from Czechoslovakia in 1950; his daughter stayed there, intending to come with a later transport. She did not obtain an exit permit, however. She got married in Czechoslovakia in 1956.

Thomas WACKLOWITSCH often reproached his wife - when she had come to MUNICH in 1950 - for having made a big mistake in leaving their daughter behind in the CSR. He was worried and wrote letters to various agencies, asking to give her permission to move to West Germany; he wrote to ministries in PRAGUE, to the Czech State President, to the Czech military mission in West Berlin, to the West German Chancellery and to the former Czech state's liquidation (winding-up) office in MUNICH. All efforts were in vain. The liquidation office referred him to the Association of Czechoslovak Trade Companies in FRANKFURT/M.

WACKLOWITSCH wrote a letter to FRANKFURT in 1954. In touching words he expressed the request that his family be reunited. Instead of a reply, a Mr. URBAN called on him one day, introducing himself as representative of the (Czech) trade companies in FRANKFURT/M; this man told WACKLOWITSCH that there was an office with the Czech embassy in WIEN which could possibly help him. So Thomas WACKLOWITSCH wrote a letter to WIEN. A man by the name of SCHÜNYG conveyed the reply, which read as follows:

"Dear Mr. WACKLOWITSCH ! Having been informed on the matter concerning your daughter I suggest your seeing me in WIEN. POSPISHIL".

Thus WACKLOWITSCH and his wife want to WIEN. They reported to the Czech mission. They showed the letter and were taken to a Mr. POSPISHIL to whom they stated their request. The conversation lasted about one half hour. Then the couple were asked for an interruption of the conversation. The talk was resumed an hour later and brought to an end. POSPISHIL said he was ready to forward the request to PRAGUE, but however that the business would take at least four to six months to be processed. There were, in addition, a few small t. clear up, he said, which would not be discussed in his office in three weeks. The WACKLOWITSCH couple returned to LINZ and again visited embassy employee POSPISHIL in Wien early in April 1954.

After he promised permission for the daughter's emigration, POSPISHIL asked WACKLOWITSCH in a confidential talk to work -in crs r to speed up his daughter's exit permit- for the Czech intelligence service. He was to keep an eye on persons the Vienna embassy was interested in, particularly emigrants. He was given the cover name "Berg" and 350 DM.

WACKLOWITSCH, alias "Berg", strove to carry out his orders, because he hoped thus to bring about the return of his daughter. He watched Czech emigrants and kept hanging around the vicinity of Radio Free Europe. He drew up lists, wrote personal descriptions and traveled to Austria every six weeks. He met POSPISHIL or another man of the same name eleven times in Vienna, twice in AMSTETTEN, once in LINZ and ten times in Switzerland. Each time he received new missions, mostly to watch persons or ascertain addresses or occupations. In the spring of 1959, WACKLOWITSCH wanted to terminate his collaboration with the Czech intelligence service for reasons of ill-health.

Prague refused, even demanding that inquiries be extended to military objects and to WACKLOWITSCH's job with the Bavarian justice department. He was to take identity papers from the files he worked on and forward them to Vienna.

The Czech intelligence service was particularly interested in getting West German identity cards, passports, birth-

certificates, marriage licences and baptismal certificates.

WACKLOWITSCH, when he asked POSPISHIL about his daughter's fate, pointing out that the deadline set by the Czech authorities had long since elapsed, was told that his daughter did not wish any longer to move to West Germany, since she intended to get married in the CSR. Then WACKLOWITSCH decided to stay away from any further appointments with POSPISHIL.

He was as a consequence repeatedly put under pressure, even threatened with being reported to the West German authorities.

So he went to Vienna again. He was told there his daughter had attempted to leave the CSR illegally with a friend, had been apprehended and was awaiting punishment. WACKLOWITSCH did not believe this. Thereupon said POSPISHIL: "Okay, your daughter will tell you herself. You stay three more days in Vienna and you will be able to speak with your daughter". The daughter did arrive, confirmed POSPISHIL's story and asked her father not to let her down, but to do everything POSPISHIL asked him to do. So WACKLOWITSCH continued in his "work". Not until late in 1957 did he learn that his daughter had married already in 1956 and refused categorically to return to her parents.

Now it was no longer possible for him to break with the Czech intelligence service.

He had bought an automobile with the money he had been paid; his standard of living was geared to his double earnings. He had stolen so many identity papers from the files he worked on for the Czech intelligence service, that any new hint dropped by POSPISHIL was sufficient to make him walk the tight rope again. Under the pressure of renewed threats WACKLOWITSCH continued his collaboration with the Czech intelligence service; he could not bring himself to report to the German authorities".

He was caught in the attempt to hand some material to an employee of the Czech intelligence service in MUNICH and was arrested.

Just a Letter to East Berlin

A 18-year old student in a town in Schleswig-Holstein was a regular reader of publications by the Ministry for All-German Affairs. In a periodical he discovered an article on the "Pocket Almanac of the National People's Army" ("Taschenkalender der Nationalen Volksarmee") published by the Publishing House of the National People's Army (Verlag der Nationalen Volksarmee) in East Berlin. Because he was interested in matters regarding military technology, the 18-year old, together with two class-mates, wrote a letter to the East Berlin publishing house requesting that the almanac be mailed to a cover address. This was in February 1957.

East Berlin replied in April, giving as return address: Book Mail Order House ("Buchversand"), c/o Werner KRETZSCHMER, Berlin W 8, Box 209. KRETZSCHMER wrote that the book was out of print but that he was going to try to get hold of a copy, so would they please have patience. The letter also contained the following interesting passage :

"Dear young friends ! You are cordially invited to visit the democratic sector of Berlin at our cost. Please give details of your personal circumstances at your earliest convenience."

Only the 18-year old replied, the other two boys withdrawing from the affair. In December 1957 the 18-year old told his father he would like to attend a political convention in West Berlin. He got permission to go.

He met KRETZSCHMER at the hotel "Coburger Hof" in East Berlin. He talked with "the man of the book mailing house" about political questions, made a sightseeing tour in the city, was invited to theater and variety shows. When the visit came to an end, KRETZSCHMER asked the 18-year old :

"Please obtain statistical material on the university students in HEIDELBERG. We need this for our university in Berlin".

He received one hundred West marks and was asked to come to East Berlin again once the material was obtained. He got what KRETZSCHMER wanted and went again to the "Book Mailer" in February 1958. KRETZSCHMER was more outspoken this time.

"Get material on DARMSTADT, take photographs of public buildings and military installations".

The student guessed who his employers were, but the additional "pocket money", as he put it, made him stay in the game. He was in East Berlin a third time in August 1958. He was asked to procure drawings of American rocket launching positions in the AACHEN area, to be sent to : 52 Dimitroffstrasse, Berlin N 58. It did not raise the parents' suspicion when the son pretended "to be particularly active" in the political debating club he was a member of.

He was taught photochemical processing and the handling of special miniature cameras at his next visit in West Berlin.

He also signed a pledge of secrecy.

He asked KRETZSCHMER for greater amounts of money and was satisfied obligingly. The 18-year old had told KRETZSCHMER that he planned to enter the Bundeswehr after graduation (Abitur). After he had graduated, KRETZSCHMER urged him to take the entrance examinations for the officer career in the Bundeswehr. At a visit in West Berlin in March 1959 the young man wanted to break off his relations with KRETZSCHMER.

Yet KRETZSCHMER pointed out that in that case security measures had to be taken that "would probably separate him from his parents for some time". He yielded to the pressure. The subsequent meetings with KRETZSCHMER were held in ZÜRICH. There he also received money regularly, sums of 200 to 300 West marks. He had meanwhile enlisted in the West German navy; in November 1959, disregarding all regulations, he traveled to East Berlin once more. He met KRETZSCHMER's boss

this time and was told by him that any refusal on his part would result in a letter written by the MfS to his Bundeswehr unit. He attended up to the risky but the MfS men locked him up in a villa in BREMEN. Since he was afraid of the consequences of exceeding his leave time, he signed another pledge of collaboration. In December 1969 he went to East Berlin to turn in a detailed report on naval installations in HAMBURG and BREMERHAVEN, cashed in 500 West marks and returned. He was arrested in January, much to his surprise.

In his first hearings he excused himself claiming that he had yielded only to pressure; only after protracted interrogation did he admit:

"Yes, I knew what organization I was in contact with, I did it for the money".

Thus the State Security Service had picked the right person when it replied to a request for just a People's Army pocket almanac" with an invitation to East Berlin.

List of words.

Abbreviations

GI	secret informer
GM	secret collaborator
GHI	secret chief informer
MfS	Ministry for State Security
SSD	State Security Service
SED	East German communist party
HVA	Hauptverwaltung Aufklaerung (Chief Administration for Intelligence)
ZK	Central Committee
FDJ	Free German Youth
FDGB	Free Federation of German Trade Unions (an East German communist organization)
ZR	Central Council

• GST      Society for Sports and Technical Crafts

Definition of terms

Agent : supervisor within the Ministry for State Security with residence either in East Germany or East Berlin who controls the work of various "chief informers", i.e. a network of spies. Very rarely are "agents" sent on field missions. They are always key figures.

"Conspiratorial apartments" : The SSD maintains several hundred apartments in East Berlin and all over East Germany; they are used as bases for secret informers, the mail is received there and agents meet their "chief informers" there. The tenants or owners of the apartments are usually members of the SSD themselves. In many cases the names are also fictitious.

"Contact paper" : A certain chemically processed kind of paper on which a certain kind of ink is used; nothing can be seen on the paper is treated with some chemical substance.

"Residentur" : a small spy center which is created within certain organizations, institutions or plants. Several informers in an area are organized in a Residentur. There are legal and illegal Residenturen. Legal are those Residenturen that have been established on East German soil at the presidiums of the political parties and mass organizations; they are called : "West-Abteilungen". Illegal Residenturen are usually outside East Germany within political parties, organizations or industrial installations in West Germany. Each Residentur is directed by a "secret chief informer"; the individual members of the group do not know each other. Frequently the SSD has one "Resident" watch over the other.

Dead letter drops are set up to convey messages the "simple" way. They are mostly installed on trees, fences, cemeteries, in railroad tracks (under the seats of certain compartments) or at some other suitable places. A "Resident" is told by his "secret chief informer" to set up a dead letter drop at a certain place; there the "secret chief informer" or a courier gets his messages. All messages, films or other material are deposited in the dead letter drop. Thus the "chief informer" sees his men only rarely. Unless a spy receives his instructions by radio or coded letters, he gets them from the dead letter drop. Also on East German territory dead letter drops are used by the SSD.

Events the SSD takes "cognizance" of

The following public events are under surveillance by the SSD and are used for the recruitment of agents :

The Leipzig Trade Fairs (Spring and Fall), all "All-German" conferences, meetings and congresses held by any organization, political party or institution in East Germany; All-German workers' congresses as well as conventions of experts such as those of teachers and educators,

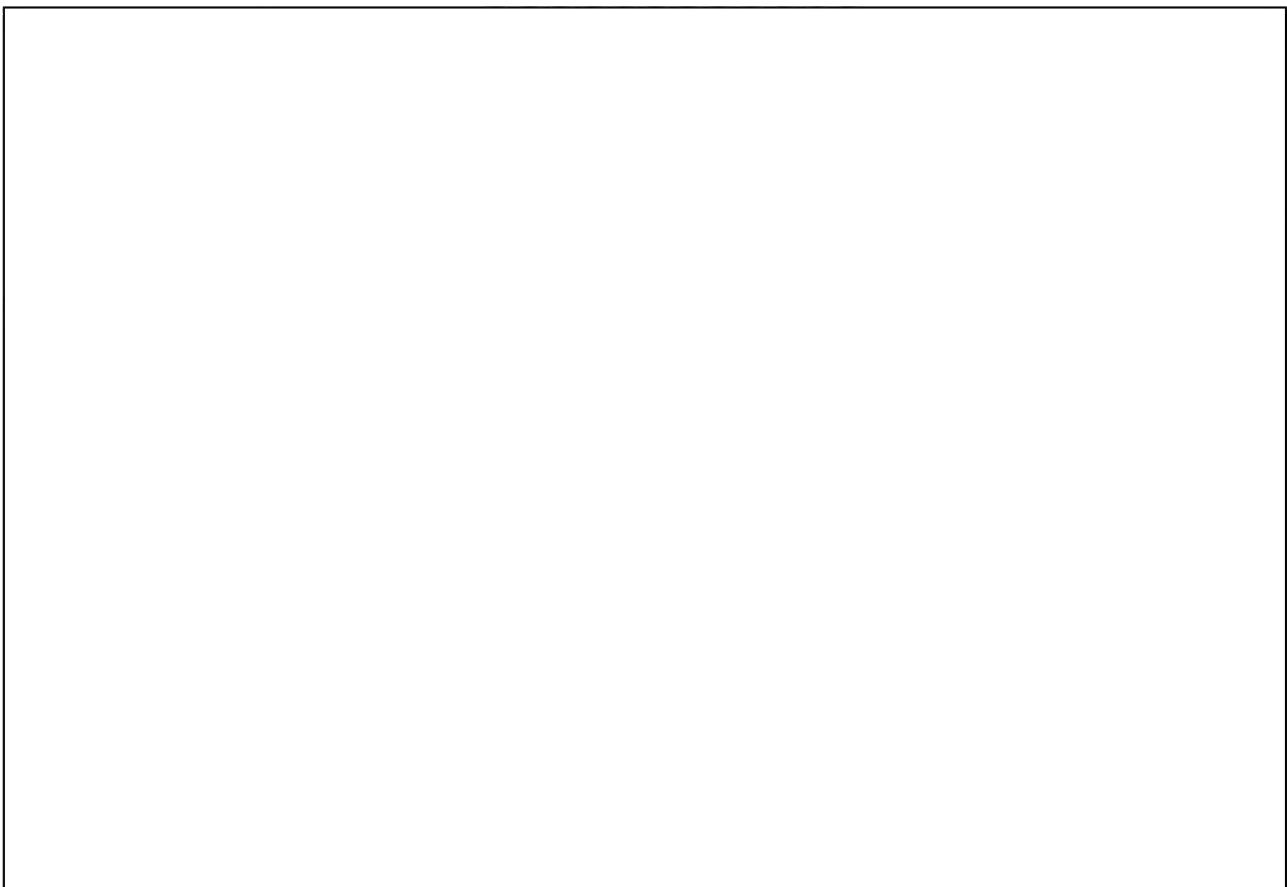
all entertainments involving Western artists, the "Baltic Week", held annually from late June to early July, the "Rügen Festival" and the "Workers' Festival" planned to be held in the Chemnitz (Karl-Marx-Stadt) area this year,

students' meetings, conventions of business men and industrialists, exhibitions and trade fairs,

sport meets involving more than two teams, and the so-called German Sport and Athletics Festival which is held annually in LEIPZIG.

There are Residenturen at all of these events scanning the participants for new recruits for the SSD.

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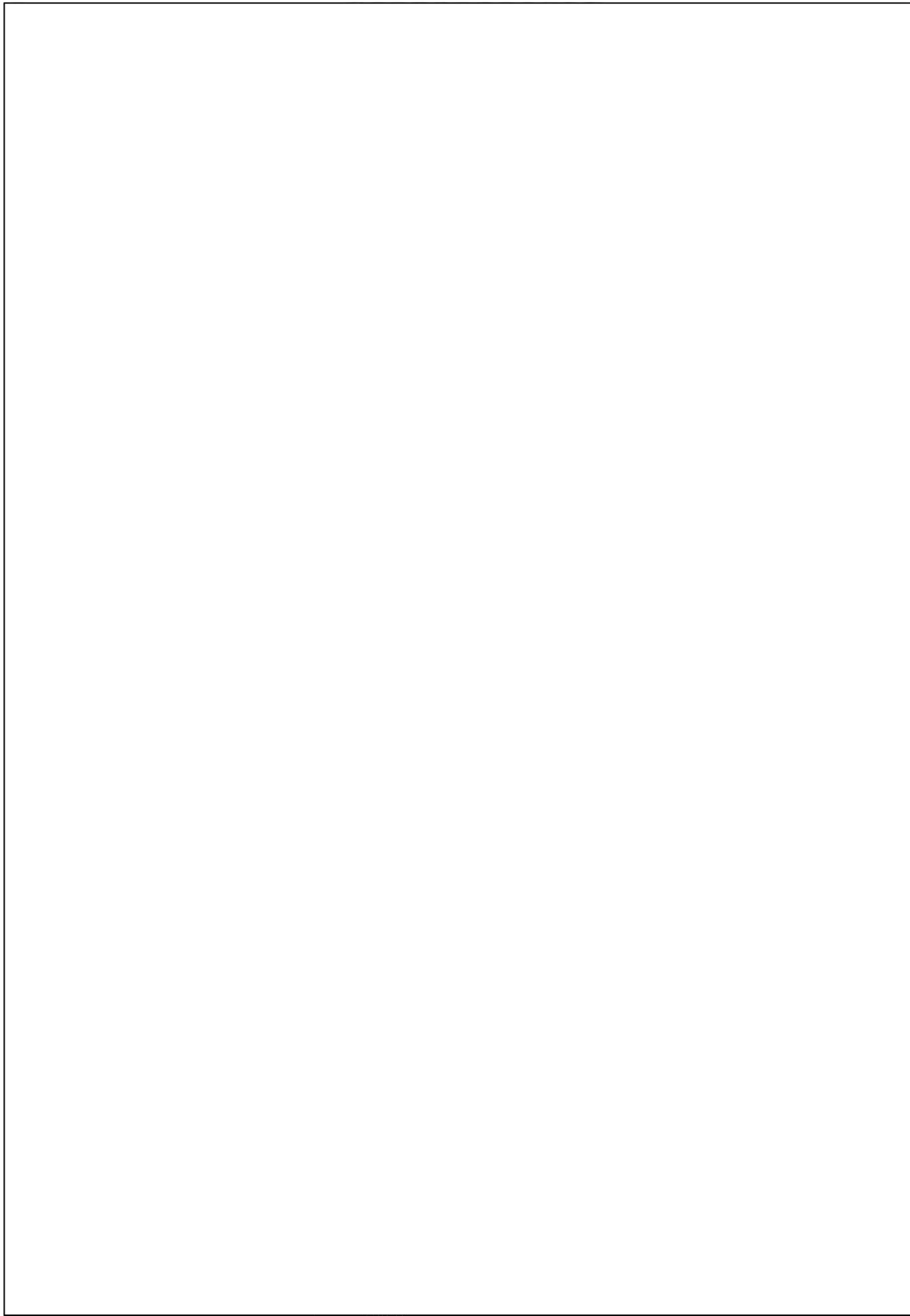
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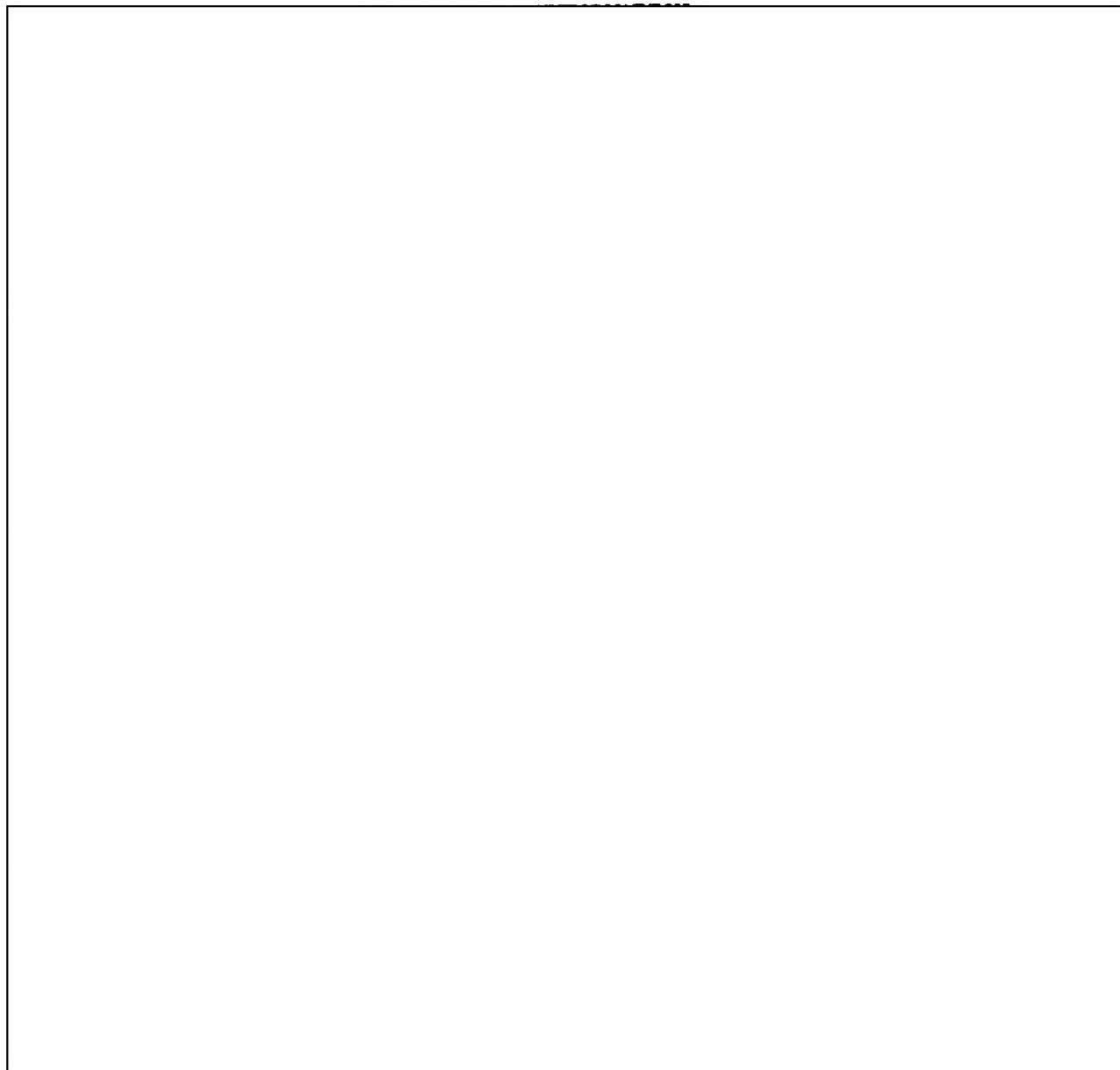
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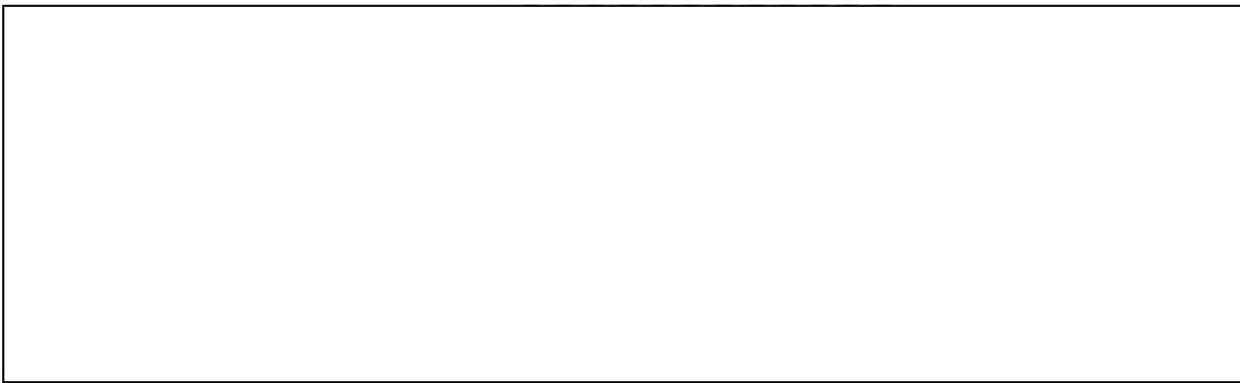
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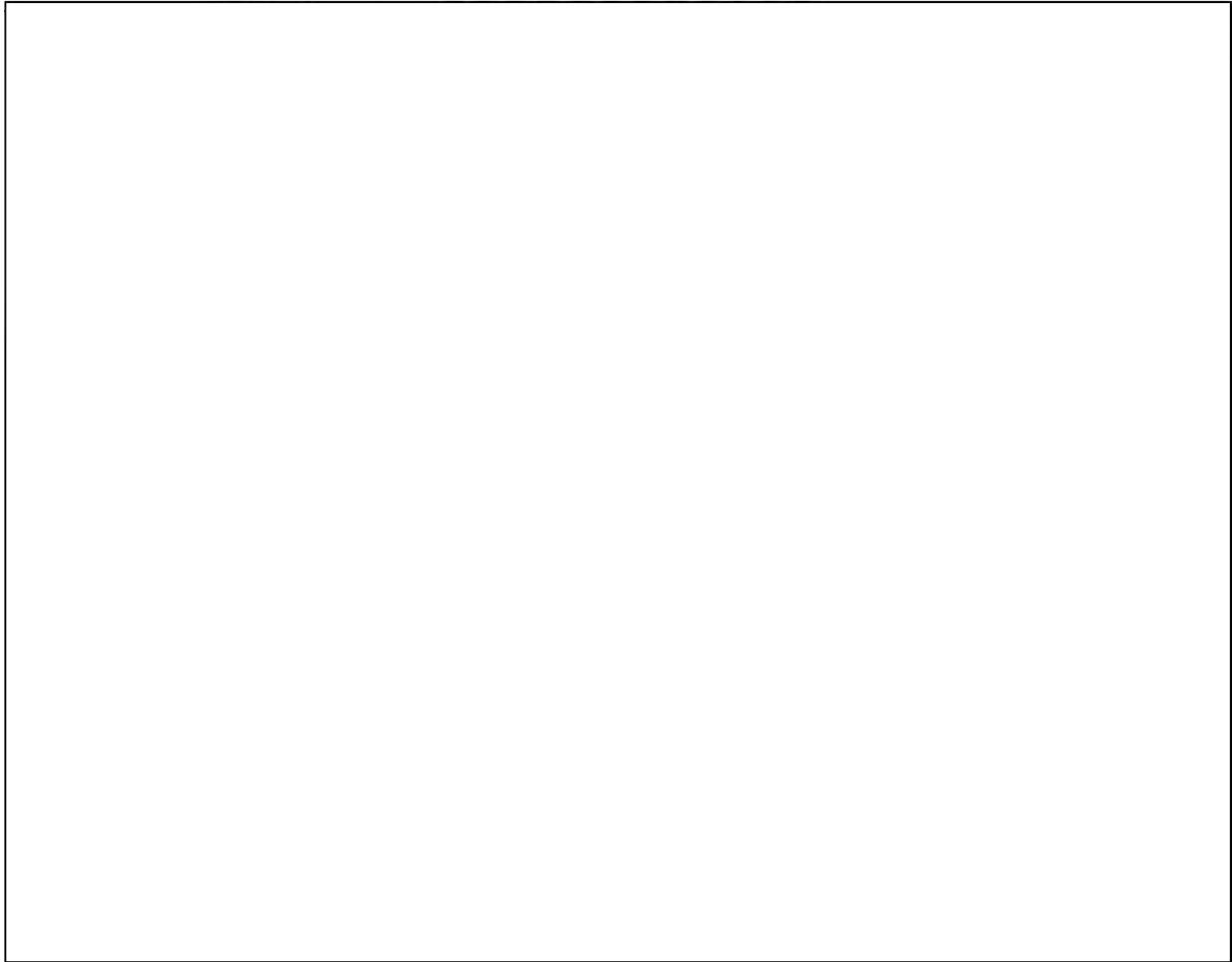
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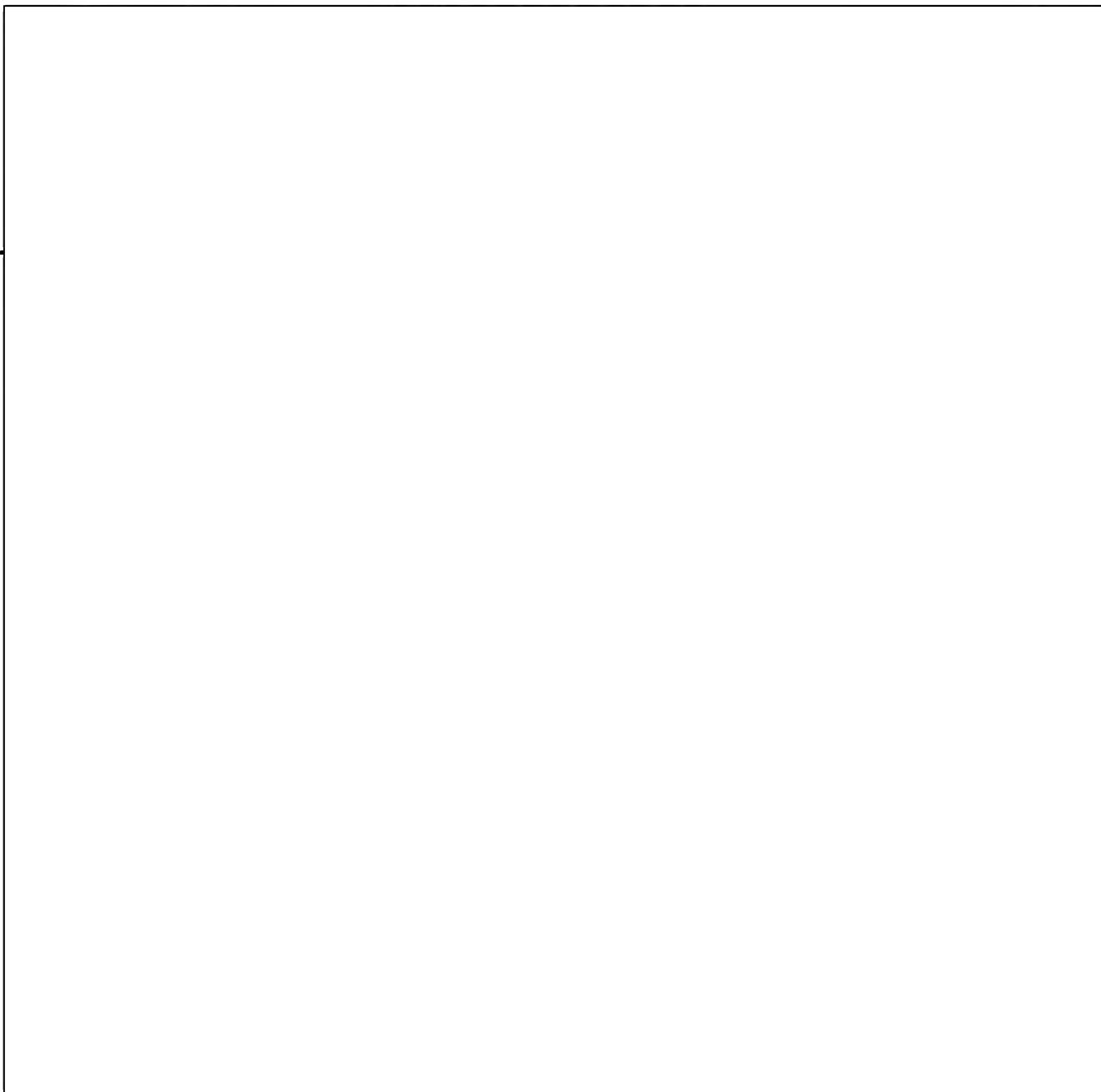
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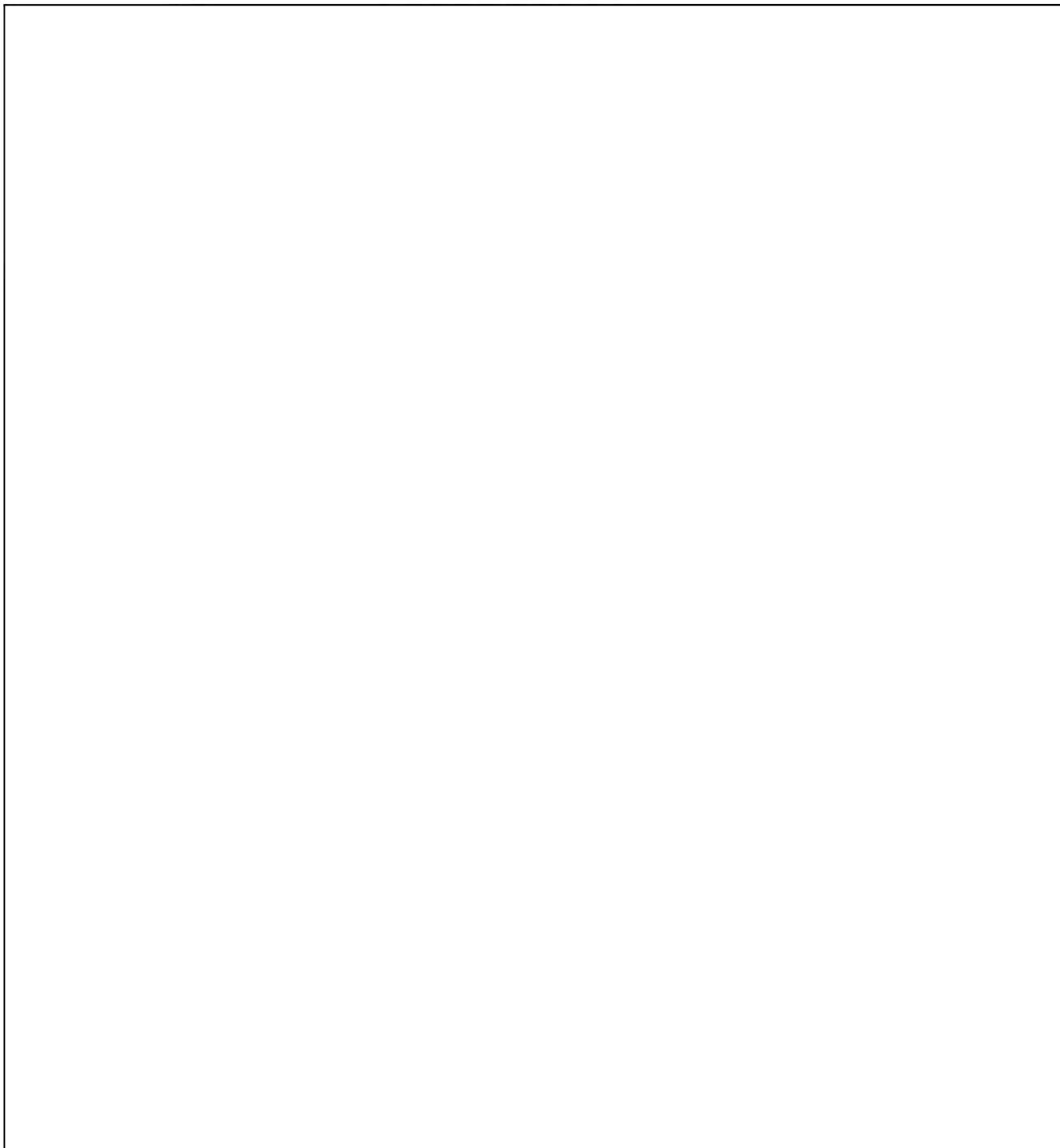
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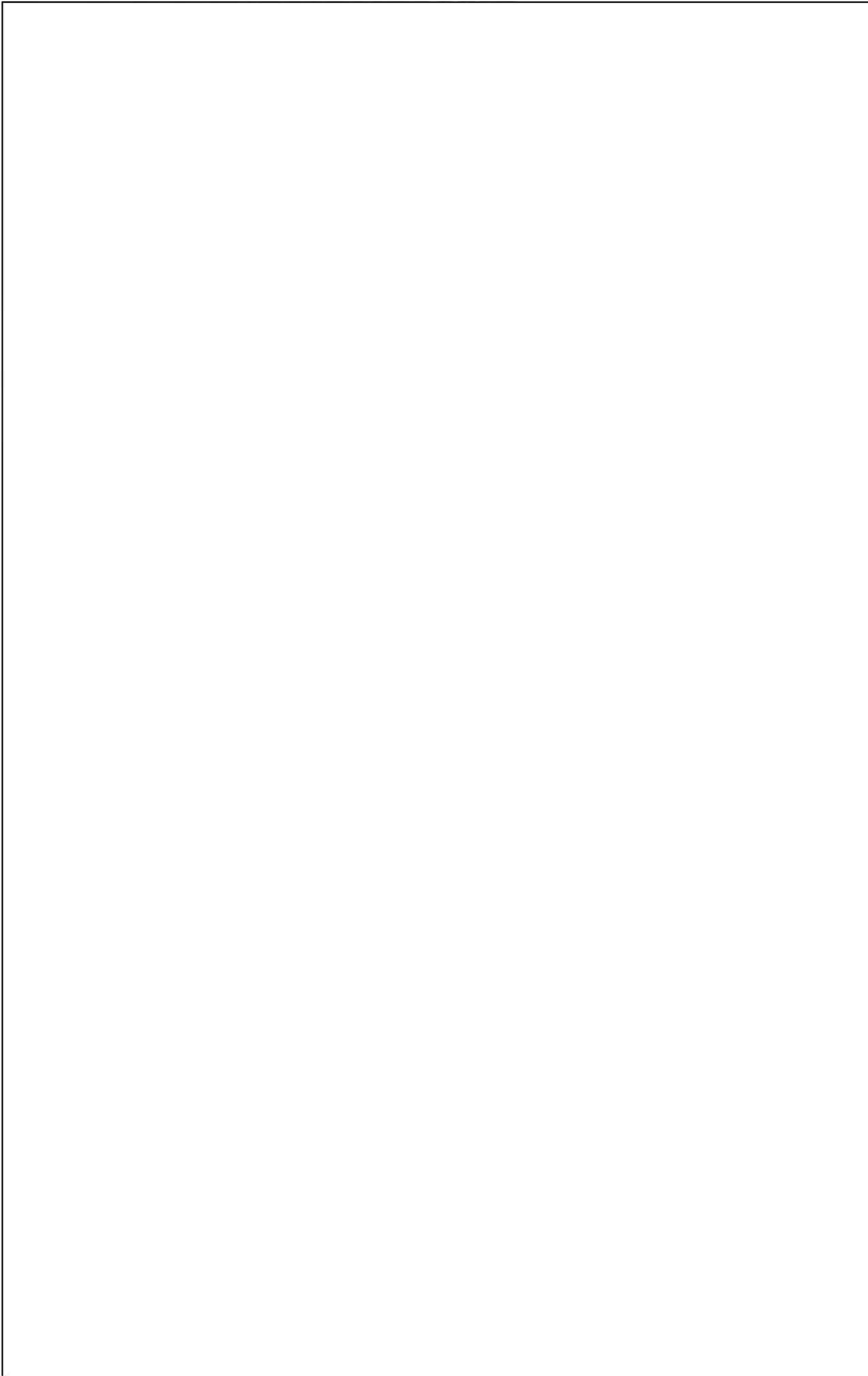
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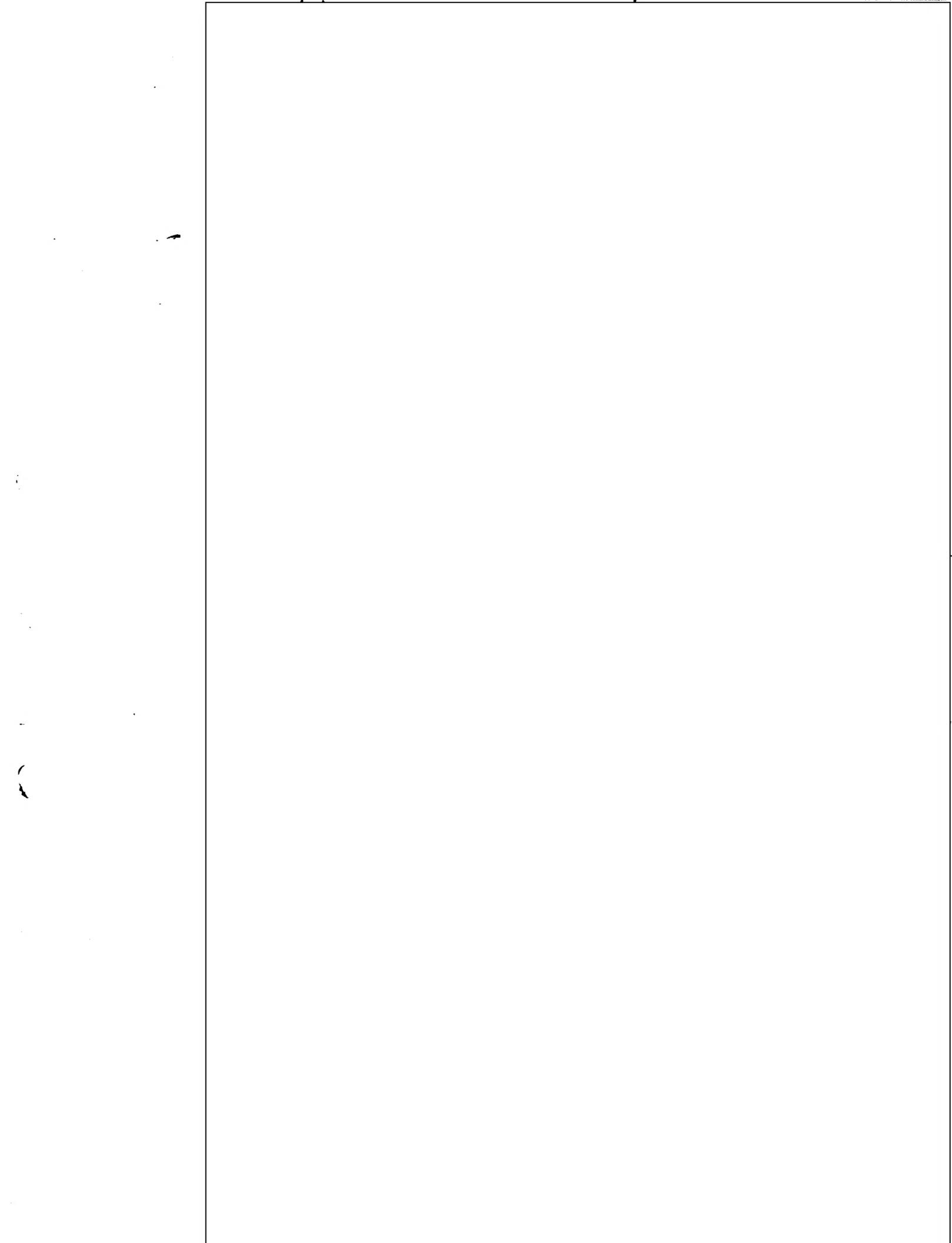
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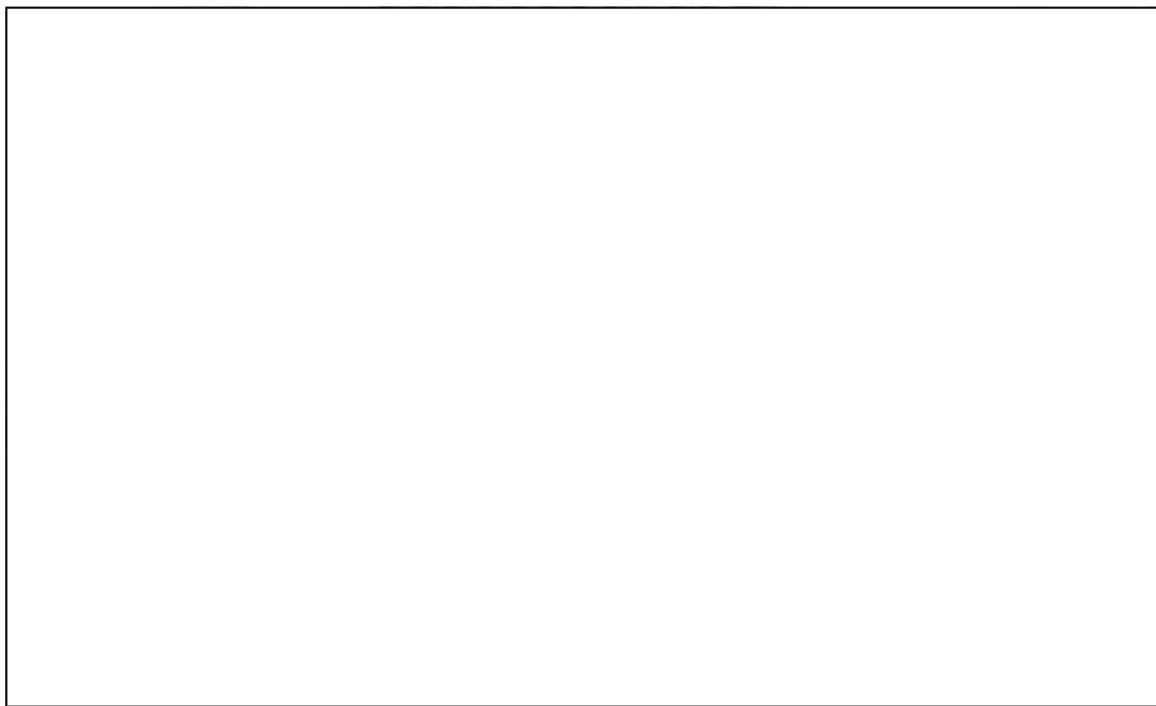
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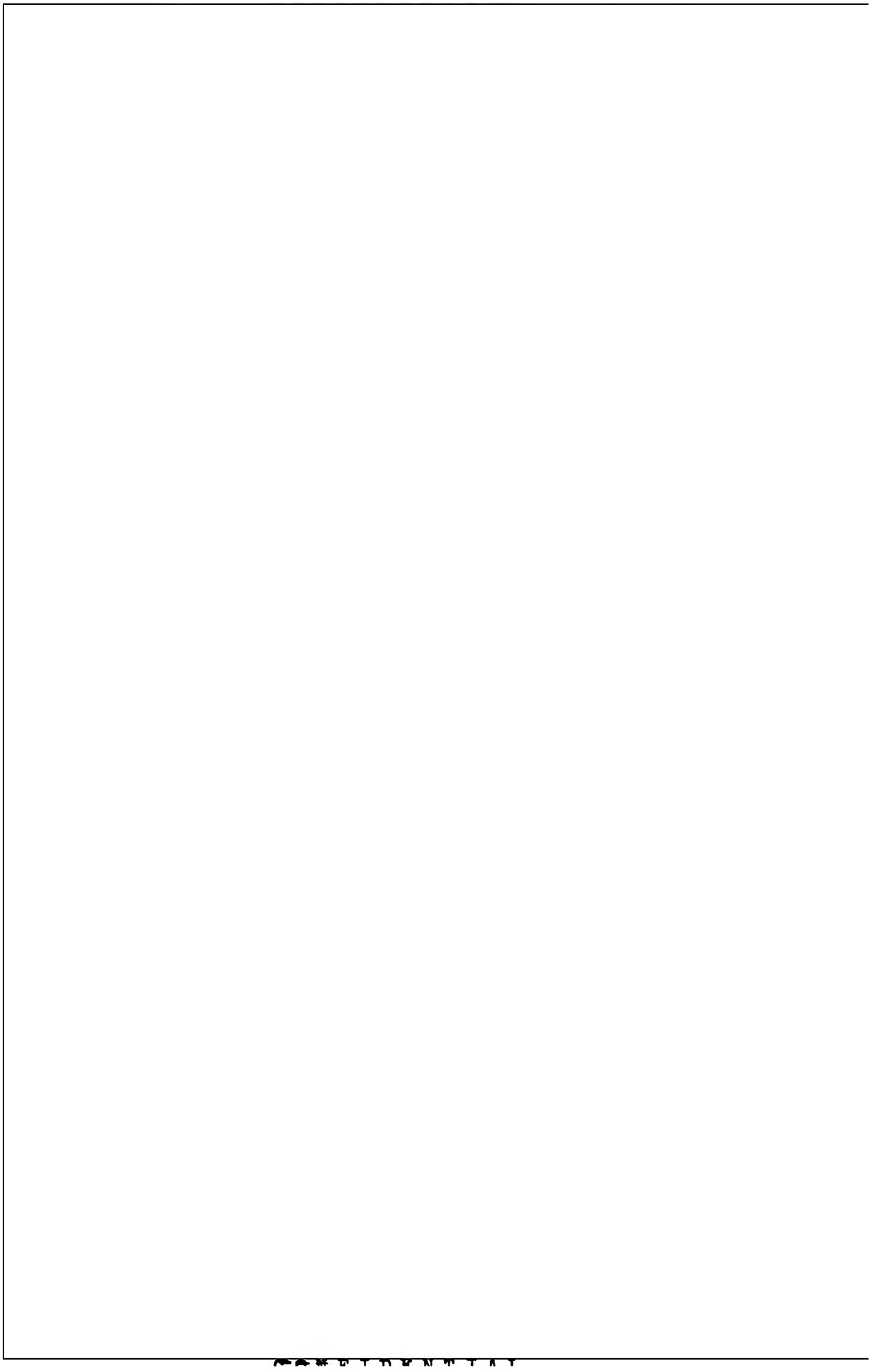
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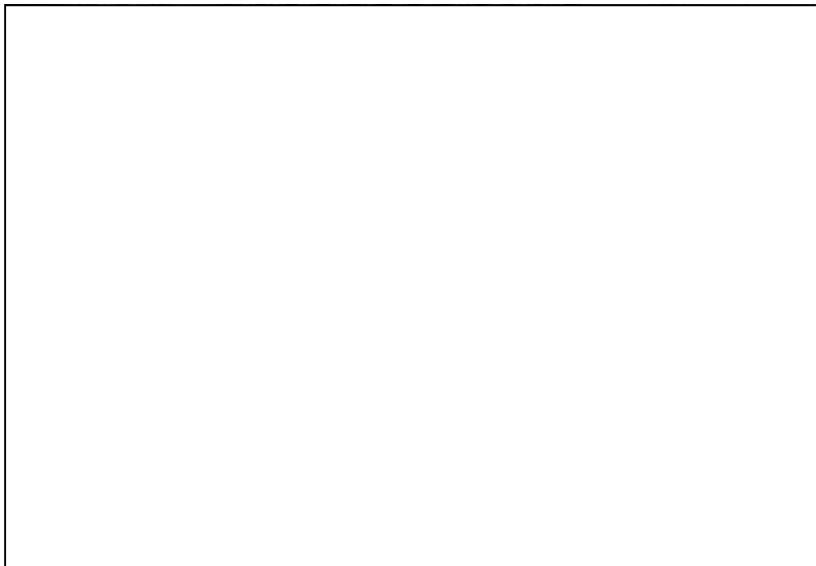
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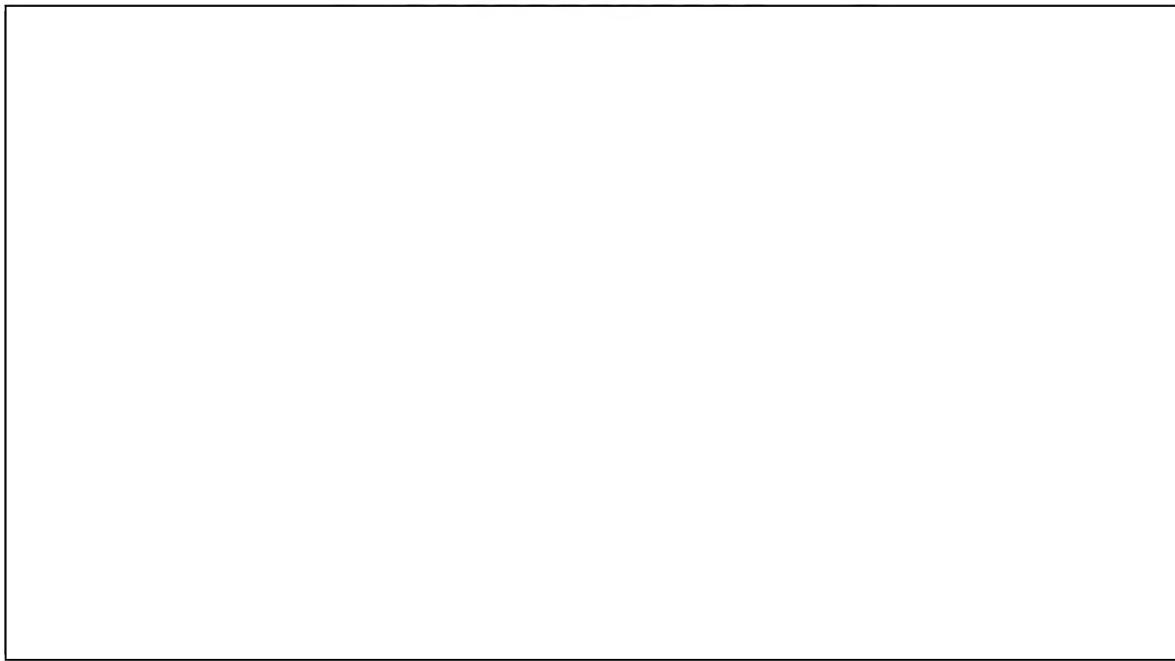
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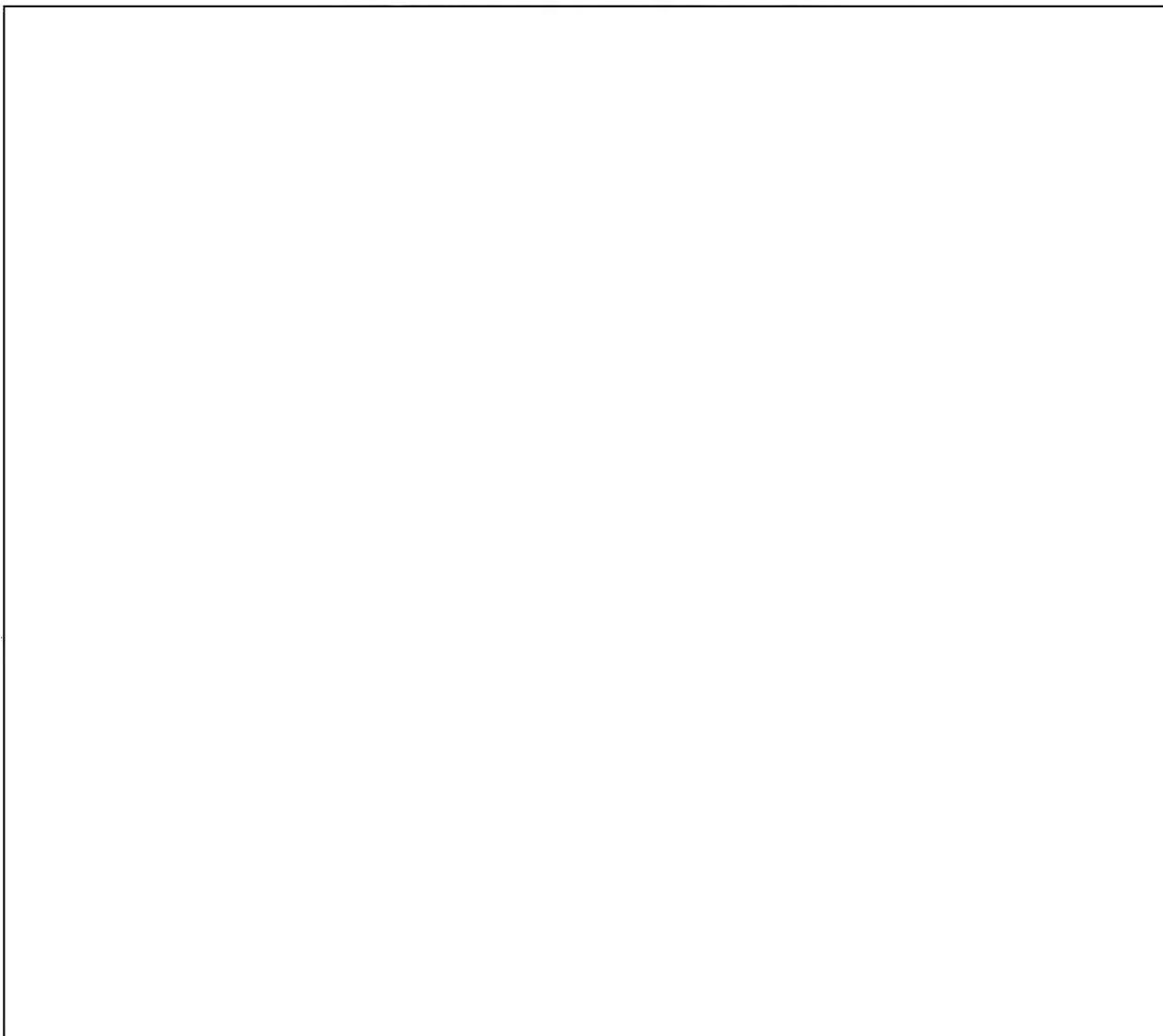
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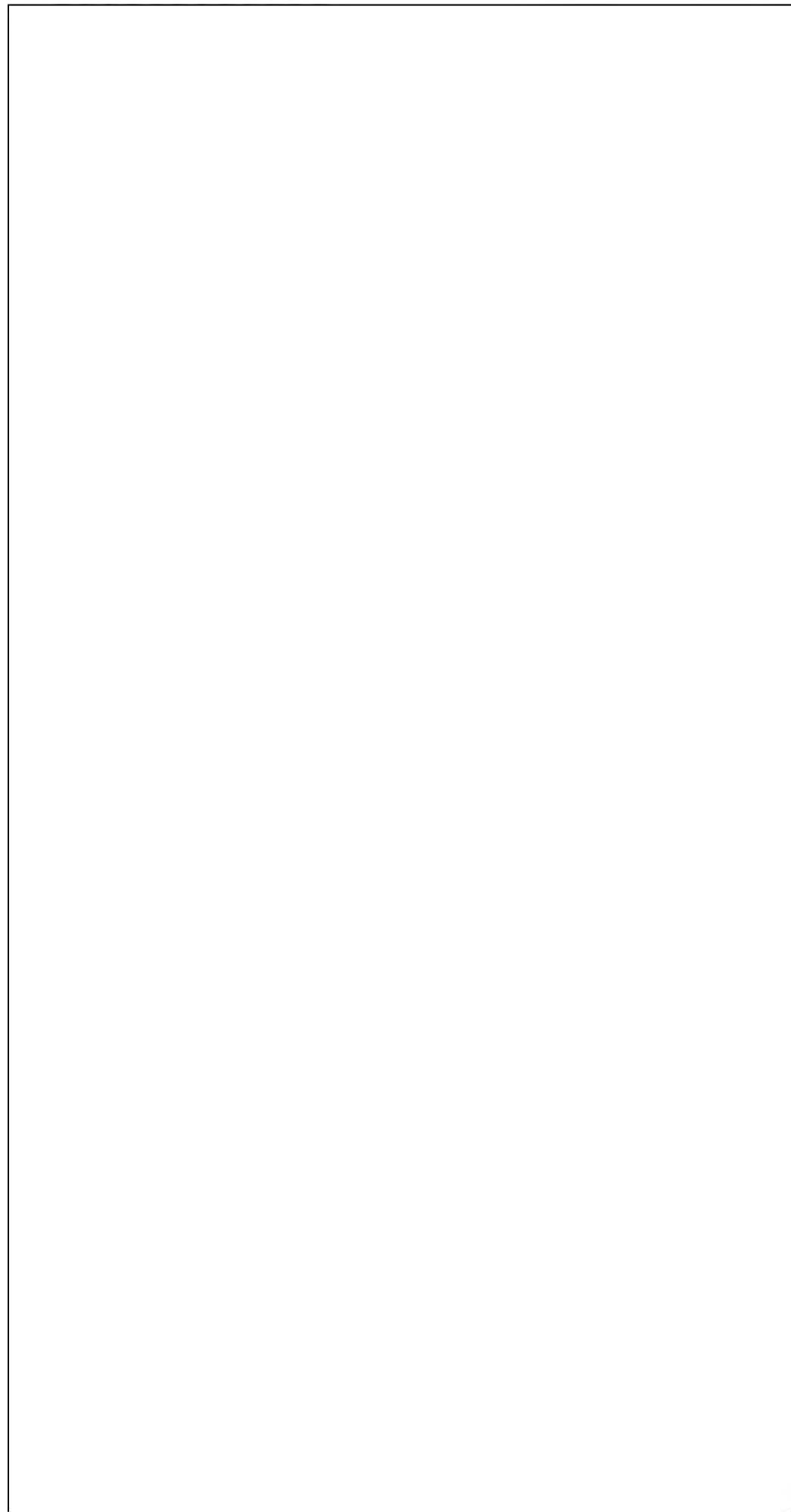
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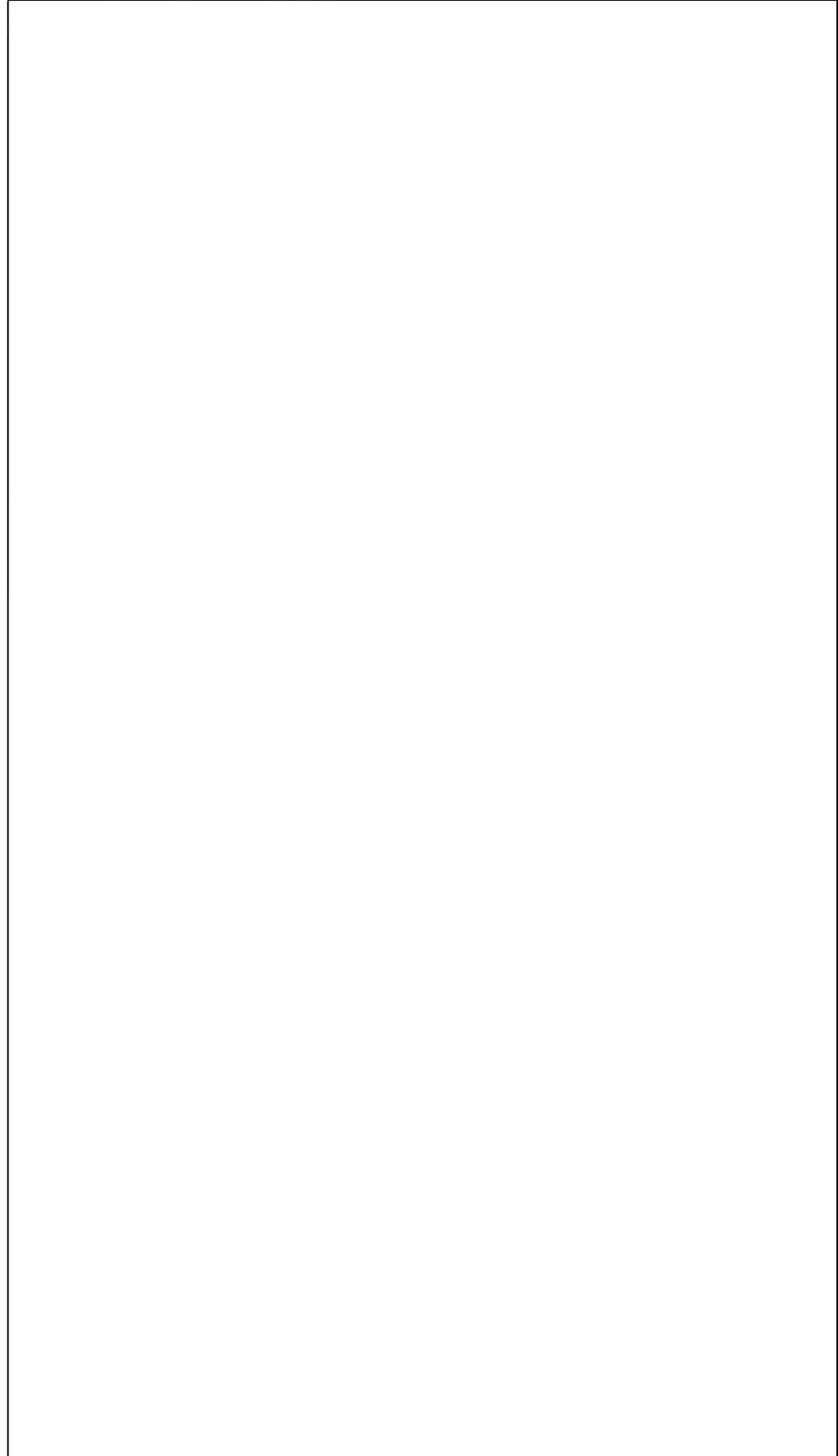
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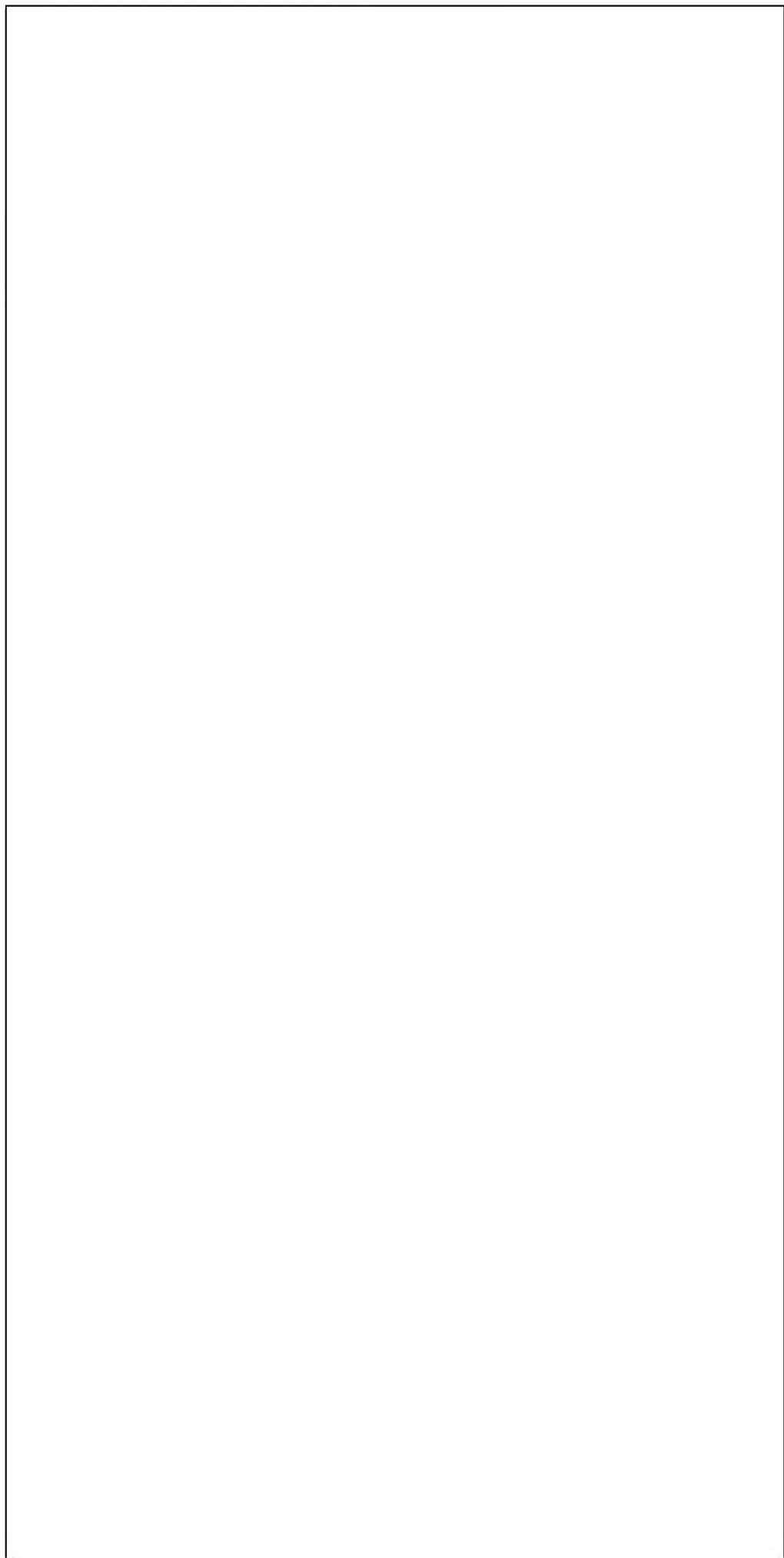
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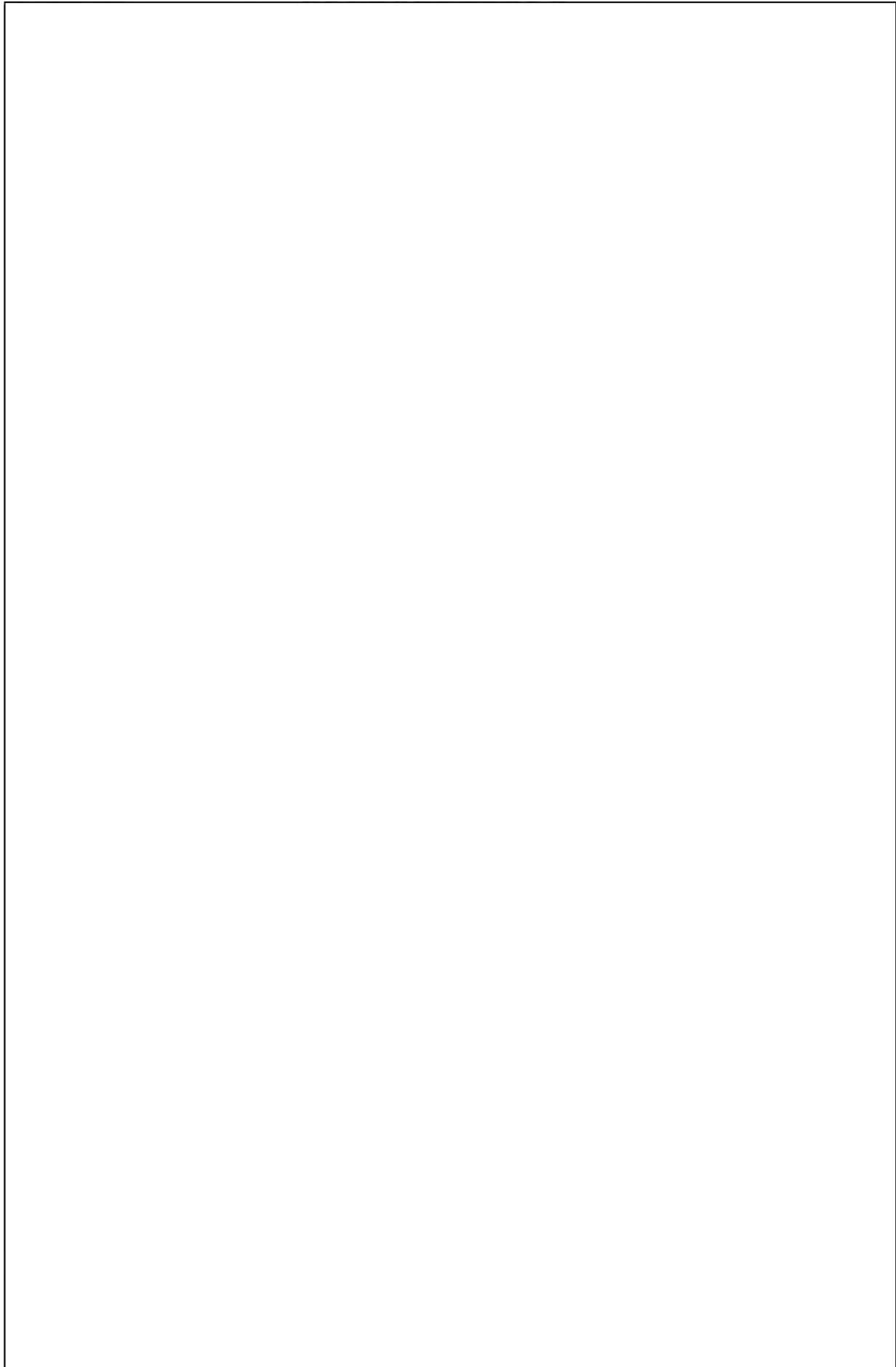
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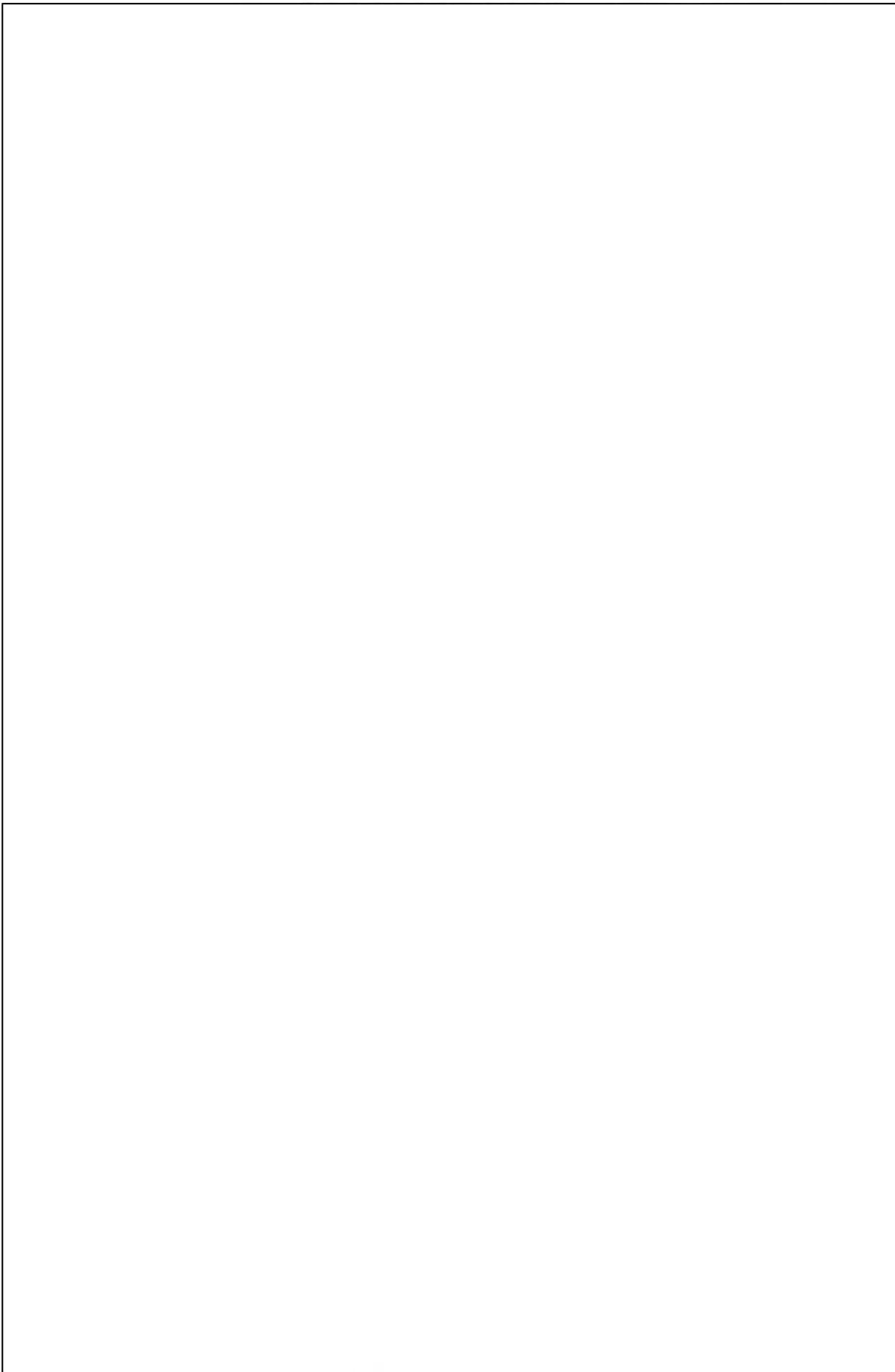
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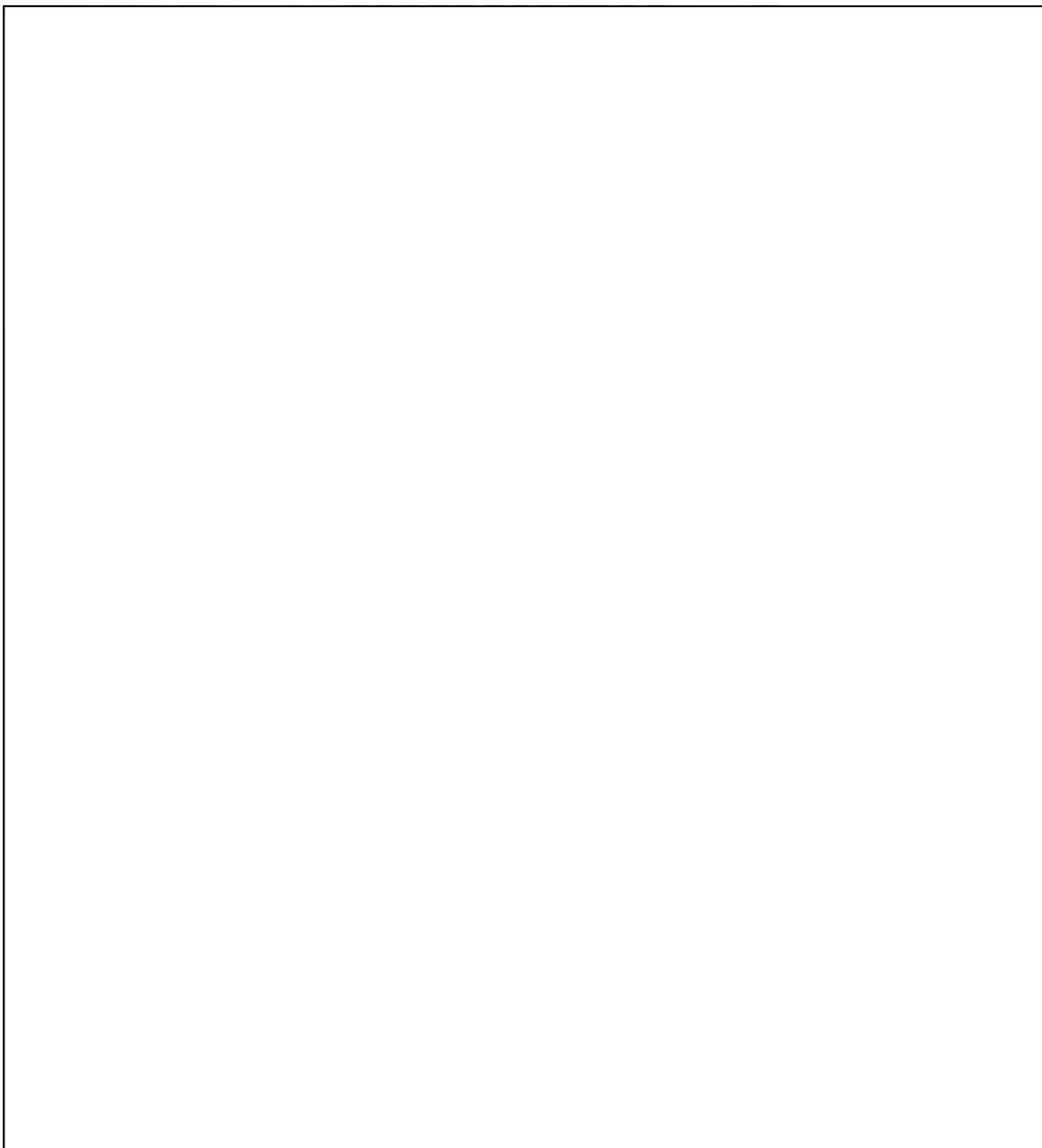


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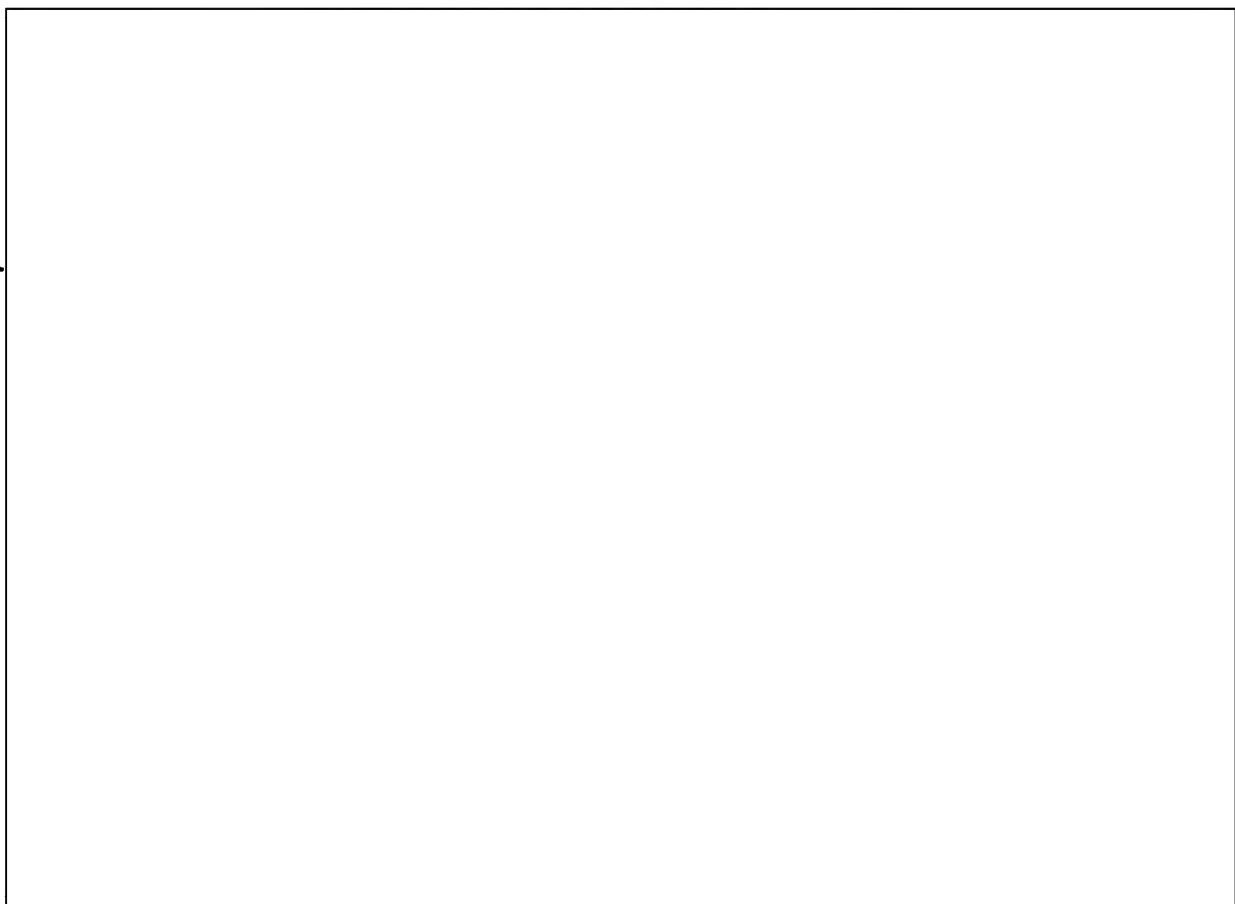
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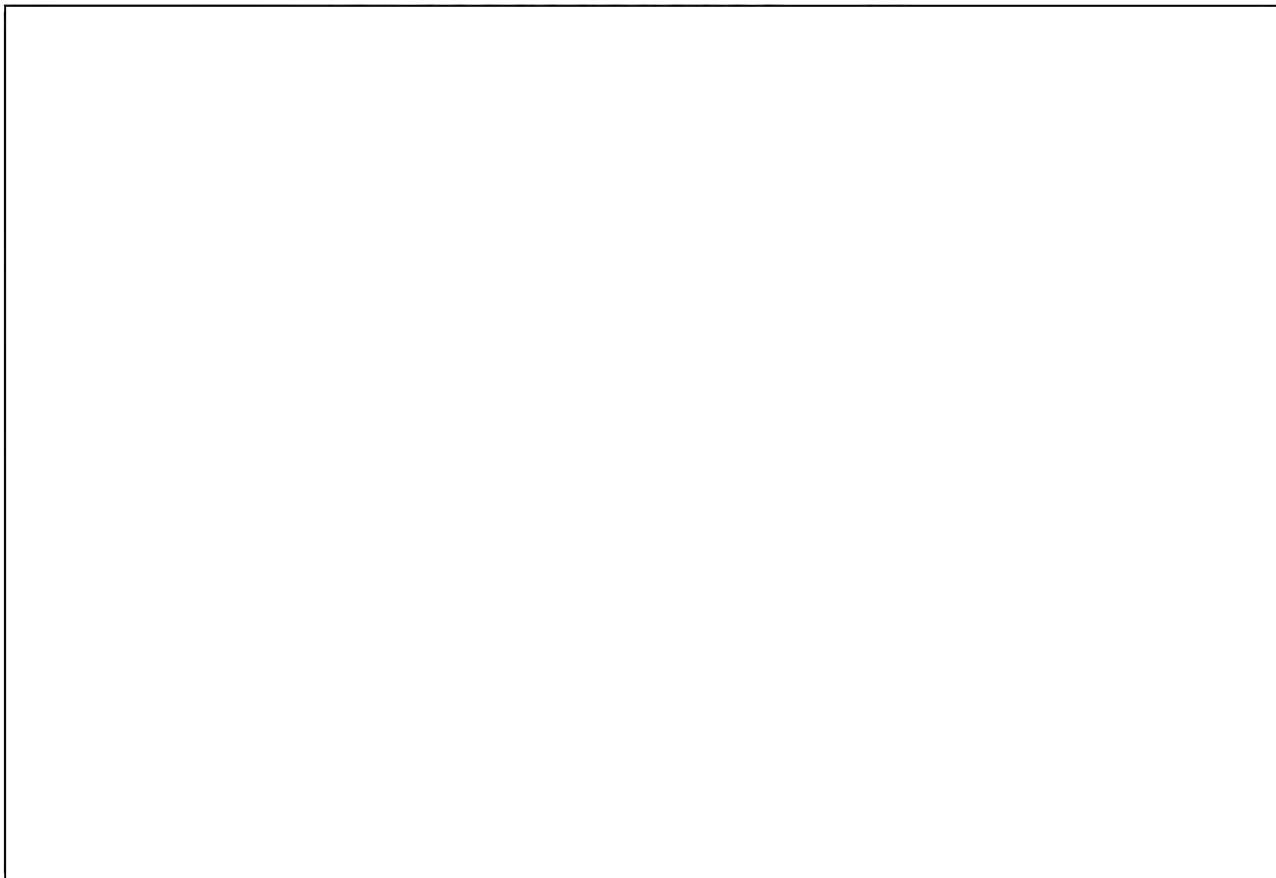
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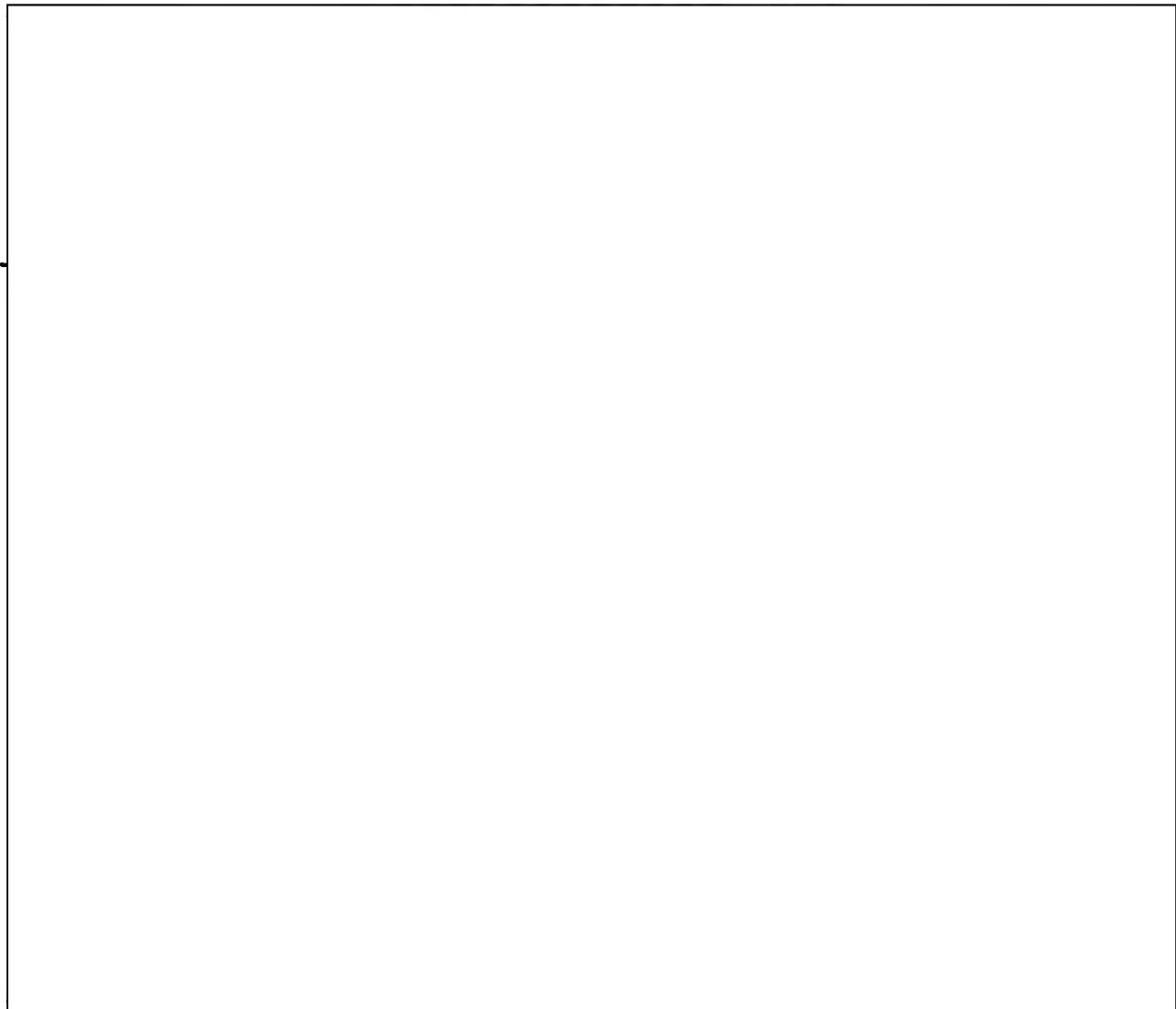
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